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### We Never Talked of Love.

We roamed the woods together,
Sweet Rosalie and I,
In fair and sunny weather,
Just when the corn stood high.

The woods were thick around us,
They formed a roof above;
We talked as subjects found us,
But we never talked of love.

We wandered home together,
Sweet Rosalie and I;
Across the purple heather,
And where the stream runs by.

The sun was slowly sinking,
And softly moaned the dove;
We both knew we were thinking,
Though we never talked, of love.

### My Ships.

"When I sit on market-days amid the comers and the goers,
Oh! full oft I have a vision of the days without alloy,
And a ship comes up the river with a jolly gang of towers,
And a 'pull'e haul'e pull'e haul'e, yoy! heave, hoy!'

"There is a busy talk around me, all about mine ears it hummeth,
But the wooden wharves I look on, and a dancing, heaving buoy,
For 'tis tidetime in the river, and she cometh—oh! she cometh
With a 'pull'e haul'e, pull'e haul'e, yoy! heave hoy!'

"Then I hear the water washing; never golden waves were brighter,
And I hear the capstan creaking—'tis a sound that cannot cloy.
Bring her to, to ship her lading, brig or schooner, sloop or lighter,
With a 'pull'e haul'e, pull'e haul'e, yoy! heave, hoy!'

"'Will ye step aboard, my dearest? for the high seas lie before us.'
So I sailed adown the river in those days without alloy.
We are launched! But when, I wonder, shall a sweeter sound float o'er us
Than yon 'pull'e haul'e, pull'e haul'e, yoy! heave, hoy!'"

### THE NEW WITNESS.

An odd sort of a personage, as regarded his pets, was old Mr. Ovington, and he had indulged his peculiarities to his heart's content in these latter years, and there, on the head of one gate-post' while John Grapley leaned against the other, perched the most disagreeable favorite of them all, except, perhaps, these newly discovered grandchildren whose inopportune arrival had so wrung what ought to have been John Grapleys's heart.

On the top of the gate-post, with his dark, brilliant satirical eye turned knowingly sidewise, now at John's moody face, and now at the doctor' buggy at the roadside, as much as to say:

"I know all about it. Don't you wish that you did?"

John would have thrown a brick at his step-father's tame crow, if he had dared, and silenced his irritating caw for ever.

"The old man isn't sick," muttered John; "but he always consults with Doctor Prindle on money affairs, as much as on physic. It was the doctor that drew the other will, and I know what was in that."

"Ca-a-ca-caw!" emphatically remarked Martin the crow.

"It's more than likely," John continued, with a petulant glance at Martin, "that the old man has got the doctor here now to cook up some confounded change in favor of that white faced girl and her brother. To rob me for the children of a scapegrace whom he disinherited a score of years ago. It's a shame!"

"Ca-a-caw," philosophised Martin.

"Shut up, you ill-omened croaker! Anyhow, I can lounge around under the window, and see if there's a chance of knowing what they're at."

The low and vine-hung window of old Mr. Ovington's "study" was opened wide that Summer afternoon, and a man who chose to crouch under it, as John Grapley did, could hardly fail to hear most of what might be said, in any ordinary tone of voice, by those within the room.

John had slipped noiselessly away from the gate, leaving the tame crow to his own meditations; but Martin was a sociable bird, and had already completed his observations of the doctor's horse and buggy. He was morally sure that he could steal neither, and they were therefore matters of indifference to him. But we must go a little ahead of Martin.

When, some twenty minutes earlier, Doctor Prindle had entered the house, he had been ushered into the study by sweet Alice Ovington herself, daughter of that Adrian Ovington, whose runaway love-match had embittered so many years of his father's existence.

A lovely girl, indeed, was Alice, of not yet eighteen Summers; and it was no wonder that her stern grandfather had opened his heart to his son's dying petition in behalf of her and her brother.

Doctor Prindle was one of those brisk but dignified old gentlemen who know almost every-thing, say very little, and are exceedingly valuable members of society. Alice told him that her brother George was well, and would soon be home from college, to spend the vacation with his grandfather.

"Yes, Alice," said the doctor; "let him spend it all here, It will be better."

And then he disappeared through the study-door, closing it fast behind him. Alice hurried away, to attend to household affairs, and the muffled sound of voices from the study died quickly away. Very few words passed, at first, between Mr. Ovington and his counsellor, and the old man's red and choleric visage betrayed no atom of emotion, as he took from its envelope a paper of every moderate dimensions, and spread it on the table, saying:

"There it is, doctor. I guess you'll find it right. That's the will."

"Sensible thing. Glad of it," growled the doctor, as he settled himself in his chair.

A moment more, and he was deeply engaged on the precious document. Slowly and carefully he read it down, as if he did not mean to do it twice, and when he had completed it he only said:

"Correct. And now what?"

"Ca-a-ca-caw!" croaked a doubtful voice at the window; and then Martin himself flapped heavily in, and perched on the table beside his master.

"Martin, my boy, it's all right. I only wish you could sign as a witness."

"Ca-a-caw," said Martin.

"I wish he could," said Dr. Prindle; but as you've only got old Hector's name here, I suppose you will want mine. It's all right, otherwise."

"Of course it is," gasped the old gentleman. "It's a copy of the one you drew, in all but the names and the division. It's no injustice to John Grapley. He is well taken care of, and, besides, he has property of his own, from his mother, and he has no claims of blood on me."

"Still, it cuts him out of a very comfortable pile," said the doctor. "Where's the pen? That rascally bird! Look at him. There he is on the top of the bookcase, with the pen in his mouth."

"Martin, you scamp," laughed his master, "come down with that pen, or I'll disinherit you. Never mind, doctor. Don't look at him, and he'll bring it back in a minute. He's fond of stealing, but he never keeps anything long."

Sure enough, in the course of two or three minutes the pen was on the table again, and meantime the two friends talked on.

"John will hardly be pleased with this," said the doctor.

"I shan't care, then, whether he is or not, and I don't care much, anyway."

"Have you destroyed the other will?"

"No; but I'm going to. It's over there in the secretary. You will know where to find this one, if you outlive me."

"All right," said the doctor. "Martin has brought back the pen." It was a slow and crabbed signature that the doctor affixed, but it was good enough for the purpose.

When he had signed the will, and put it back in its envelope, he looked around over the table, only to find that Martin was again on the top of the bookcase, and this time with the little negro-headed penwiper in his beak.

"That rascally bird!" laughed the doctor. "Well, the pen can go unwiped."

"He'll bring it back again. Martin is a good bird," said Mr. Ovington.

"Ca-a-caw!" exclaimed Martin, and the penwiper dropped lightly on the floor.

"Come, doctor—come and take a look at my new Devons, before you go. I'm half-minded to drive into town with you. The walk back will be good for me—help keep down this too heavy carcass of mine. I don't get half enough exercise."

"No more you don't," growled the doctor, with a side glance at his friend's plethoric proportions, as they made their way out of the study.

Their conversation had not been in whispers, and John Grapley had lost none of it since he took his stand by the window. Nor was it many minutes after the departure of his stepfather before John, with an unaccountable pallor in his face and a hesitating step, was passing through the house from room to room. All was deserted, solitary. Even the fair face of Alice Ovington was brightening some more distant corner of the mansion.

The young man's step became even more stealthy, and his thin, white lips shut more closely on each other, as he laid his hand at last on the knob of the study door It turned in his grasp, and he stepped within.

The room was empty of human forms, and John Grapley's eyes wandered in vain search around the room—not finding something they expected. A few loose papers on the table were hurriedly turned over, and as hastily thrown down, with a sharp exclamation of angry dissatisfaction.

The key was in the secretary, but John Grapley's hand shook more than a little as he turned it in the lock. He did turn it, however, and then at least his search seemed to be successful; for from one of the little pigeon-holes he drew and opened a long yellow envelope.

John gave the paper which he held in his hand but one swift, keen, eager glance, and then thrust it into an inside pocket of his coat, muttering:

"At all events, he shall *not* destroy this. He has got the other with him now, and I must trust to luck to get it out of the way. Now, I must get out of this."

He put the empty envelope back in the pigeon-hole, locked the secretary, left the key as he found it, and hastened away. He did not make his appearance near his home again until the next day at noon.

It was late that evening before old Mr. Ovington returned from town, weary with his unaccustomed walk, and anxious only to get straightway to bed. It was late in the morning when he arose, and then his Devons and his other mute favorites kept him for a time from his cosy study.

Alice Ovington had looked at the cattle with him, and Martin had cawed graciously about them as if he considered himself a good judge of both brutes and human beings; but John Grapley did not put in his customary appearance.

When he did return, however, half an hour later, he was met in the gateway by the form of his stepfather, looking a foot taller than usual, being, literally, in a "towering" fit of anger.

"John Grapley, do you know where they are—do you?"

"Where what are? What on earth's the matter?" gasped John, with a well-assumed look of bewildered innocence.

"The will, you scoundrel, the will! Both of them! Give them up or I'll——"

Alas for swollen veins and hasty passions! For, as John Grapley quailed and trembled before the wrathful face of his stepfather, suddenly the old man put on a strange and set expression, his tongue ceased to obey his angry will his limbs failed under him, and the old gentleman sank helpless on the grass!

John Grapley's face wore for a moment the look of a reprieved criminal; but he returned his self-possession, and no alarm could have been more prompt and loud than that which he sounded.

Mr. Ovington was borne into the house, and medical aid was summoned.

John went himself for Dr. Prindle; but could hardly even simulate vexation on learning that that gentleman had been called away to an important consultation, and would not be home under two days.

Physicians were to be had in abundance however, and they came; but they came too late to do anything helpful for Mr. Ovington. The silver cord was loosed, and his pitcher was utterly shattered at the fountain of life.

Great was the consternation of poor Alice Ovington, and it was great help to her that her brother George came home next day, in the midst of the funeral preparations. Still, both George and Alice found themselves of small account in the house of their grandfather, for George Grapley had taken all matters in charge at once, and issued his orders with the air and manner of a well-assured proprietor. At first they did not mind it much, though George Ovington, more selfish than his sister, remarked to himself that it augured little of good for their future prospects.

Poor Martin had not seemed to comprehend the terrible change in the household affairs, and perhaps his instincts of self-preservation taught him to do his allowance of discontented cawing at a safe distance from the spirited hands of John Grapley.

The succeeding day had been set for the funeral, and the coffin lay in the old, deep-windowed drawing room, which was, perforce, all thrown open for the circulation of the warm Summer air, and the entrance of the unsympathising sunlight.

More than an hour before the time fixed for the funeral, Dr. Prindle drove up to the gate, threw his reins on his horse, and strode into the house. He gave George Ovington a hasty grasp of the hand, spoke to Alice a few kindly words, and then went on into the parlor.

Here he was standing in sorrowful silence, his usually firm features working slowly as he gazed down upon the face of his old friend, when he heard a step beside him, and the voice of John Grapley said:

"Ah, doctor, I am so sorry you were not here. I fear you could have done nothing for him, but just before he was taken he was wishing to see you."

"To see me? What for?"

"Something about a new will. He said he had made one, but destroyed it, and he wanted your help in framing another. He led me to believe that he intended making some liberal provision for George and Alice."

"That, indeed, he did," replied the doctor, but somehow he did not feel called upon to say any more.

"Ca-a-caw," added a hoarse, complaining voice at the window; but the flap of departing wings told that Martin's policy was still one of doubt and prudence.

"Here," said John, "is an envelope addressed to yourself, which I have taken the liberty to open, as it is unsealed, and as I have long known it contained my stepfather's will.

"You know its contents, then?"

"Oh, yes, of course. They are in accordance with his repeated assurances to my sainted mother and myself. As it is in your own handwriting, I can tell *you* nothing, except that I shall take pleasure in carrying out what I believe to have been Mr. Ovington's intentions toward the children of his disinherited son. They shall always have a home and good provision while I live."

"Ah—yes, indeed, I hope so," abstractedly returned the doctor. "Are you sure there is no other will?"

"Quite sure. I have searched everywhere," replied John.

"Well, as I am named an executor under this instrument, I shall deem it my duty to take a look on my own account," half curtly rejoined the doctor.

"I might have something to say as to what is done in my own house," replied John; "but I have no manner of objection. Let us go to the study."

John Grapley might well have waived all objection, for his search had been most thorough, and he was altogether sure that no subsequent seeking would reveal more. He had been haunted by a fear that the doctor himself could account for the paper whose absence had so excited Mr. Ovington, but that dread had now vanished.

Straight to the secretary went the doctor, and John Grapley showed him where he had found the will.

"I knew it would be just there," said the doctor; "but there is something——"

"Ca-a-ca-caw!" croaked Martin, from the window-sill.

"That rascally bird!" exclaimed John Grapley; but, if he had any present notion of doing harm, he was defeated by the bird's quick, flapping dash for his citadel on the top of the high bookcase.

"I think there will be no use in seeking farther," said John, "especially in view of what Mr. Ovington said to me just before he was seized with this sad attack of apoplexy."

"I fear not," muttered the doctor, as he bent his eyes for a moment, musingly, on the floor. Slowly he raised them, still evidently in deep thought; but, as he did so, they flashed with a sudden light.

"That rascally bird! What is that he has got in his beak?"

"Ca-a-a-ca-caw!" vigorously croaked Martin, and, as his thieving mouth opened, a long, yellow envelope fell at the doctor's feet.

John Grapley gave a convulsive start, and essayed to pick it up, but the doctor was too quick for him.

"It is addressed to me," he said; and, as for its contents, I put them in myself, in Mr. Ovington's presence, the day before he died. This, John Grapley, is your stepfather's last will and testament, and Martin has proved himself a good witness to it. I am more than half inclined to think that he has been a most valuable friend to George and Alice. Martin, my boy, you are a trump!"

"Ca-a-a-caw!" said Martin.

"That rascally bird!" faintly gasped John Grapley, as he stole out of the study.

### Caste in India.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the recent outbreak of prisoners at Bareilly jail, an occurrence which ranks in importance with the assassination of Chief-Justice Norman:

"The outbreak occurred on the night of the 6th of September, and a commission of inquiry, which was immediately afterwards appointed, received instructions to report on the conduct of Dr. Eades, superintendent of the jail, who had a short time previously removed the Juneos, or Brahminical threads from the prisoners. The commission reports that the act of Dr. Eades was 'likely to cause the worst possible results,' and that it was unprecedented, no prisoner having up to that time been deprived of his precious thread, the badge of his dignity as a descendant from the gods. The history of the outbreak, therefore, dates from the deprivation of threads. The Brahminical 'thread' is a simple skein of cotton, composed of thin threads fastened together in threes. I believe the *minimum* number of distinct threads ought to be six, each three of which are termed dhoondee. The threes may be multiplied at pleasure. The skein hangs from the left shoulder, and falls as low as the palm of the right hand when the arm is stretched by the Brahminical side. To take away a Brahmin's thread is to break his caste. Dr. Eades found, as many persons have found before him, that this bit of common cotton thread was to the prisoner the passport to a great many privileges. No warder would report a prisoner who wore the sacred thread, be the prisoner's behavior what it might. Dr. Eades had power by the jail rules to remove the clothing of the prisoners, and what, he argued, was this thread but clothing. The threads were removed. Every Brahmin prisoner was degraded, was no longer of the material that first issued from Brahma's head when the different castes and races of the world were made. Henceforth any warder might say of the degraded Brahmin what the prison rules demanded. The degraded prisoners refused their food. Dr. Eades paraded them, and flogged a refactory cook, after which the men ate their food, and the victory over caste seemed complete. Probably Dr. Eades went to bed that night convinced that he had secured a place in the history of India. Alas for human schemes and resolves! The Hindoos were immediately played upon by some Mohammedan prisoners, and to such good purpose that an attempt to break open the jail was decided upon. Two Mohammedans devised a plan for cutting away a rivet from one of the barrack doors. Thread, emery and glass were procured—the first two, it is feared, by the connivance of some subordinate official of the jail. At 11 o'clock in the night, the rivet, previously filed through, was knocked away, and forty-seven of the prisoners rushed into the yard. There was only one gate between them and full freedom. To this gate a fierce rush was made, the prisoners arming themselves with portions of looms which were stored in the outer yard, and knocking down several sentries on the way. But before the gate could be broken open thirteen men of the police guard, brave Jemadars, were at their heels, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. So well did the watchmen manage that not a man escaped at that point, and the nature of the fight may be judged from the fact that of thirty-seven wounded prisoners twenty-one were disabled by clubs and only sixteen by gunshots. On the approach of help from the prison officers the prisoners ran to a corner of the yard and tried to escape by standing on each other's shoulders. Several were shot down here by the police, who by this time were in some force on both sides of the wall. Seven of the prisoners escaped, but four were recaptured. Those inside fought furiously, and at last, after several fierce sallies on the police, they were fired upon. They then ran along the wall, but made two more stands the moment the police overtook them, and in each case they had to be fired on before they gave ground. After this they were all secured.

### New York Swindlers.

Many novel and ingenious methods of earning a subsistence without labor have lately been brought to light. The most notorious of them is what has been called the "sawdust swindle," the exposure of which has developed some very interesting and curious facts. The originators of this scheme have for the past few years flooded the country with circulars offering counterfeit bills at a very low price. After forwarding the purchase money as requested, all the applicants receive are small, neat wooden boxes which contain small pieces of cast-iron wrapped in shavings or imbedded in sawdust. When the dupes write and ask for an explanation, they receive a mysteriously-worded circular, headed "caution," informing them that the Police have obtained a clew and are on the track, and that the box containing the iron and saw-dust is merely a "blind" and the dupe is earnestly requested to keep "dark" for a time to save himself, and when the thing has blown over, the real counterfeits will be duly forwarded. This is a trick, of course, and is only resorted to by the swindlers to keep their victims quiet while they ensnare others in the same fold.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A Good Wife.—The following old receipt for the choice of a wife seems to us a very good one:

As much of beauty as preserves affection,
Of modest diffidence as claims protection;
A docile mind, subservient to correction,
A temper led by reason and reflection,
And every passion kept in due subjection;
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection;
Find this, my friend, and then make your selection.

### The Treasury Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, says the revenues and receipts show the time has arrived when a considerable reduction in taxes can be made, and yet leave fifty millions annually for the reduction of the debt, including the sinking fund. He adheres to the conviction that the annual payment should not be less than fifty millions. Large as the revenues have been they have not been oppressive to individuals, and while relief is desirable, it is yet more desirable to maintain the public credit in its present elevated position for its historial value in anticipation of future exigencies. The power to negotiate bonds at low interest is derived entirely from the exhibition of an honest purpose to maintain the public faith. The amount of paper money is still so great that it cannot be maintained at par with coin.

The difference between paper and coin furnished the best instance for ascertaining the quantity of paper which can be used, and its value kept at par with coin. One mode of relief is to await the growth of the country; the other to reduce the volume of the currency. It is practicable to dispense with all internal revenue but that derived from stamps, spirits, tobacco and malt liquors.

These will furnish one hundred and ten millions, a reduction of sixteen millions. The reduction of customs revenue should be within twenty millions. He recommends a reduction of duties on salt, bituminous coal, rawhide and skins, and the removal of all duties on certain articles used in arts, manufacturers, etc.

We copy from the report as follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The net receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Customs | $206,270,408 05 |
| From Internal Revenue | 143,098,153 63 |
| From sales of Public Land | 2,388,646 68 |
| From miscellaneous source | 31,566,736 53 |
| Total | $383,323,944 89 |

The expenditures for the same period were:

| | |
|---|---|
| For civil and miscellaneous purposes | $69,498,710 97 |
| For War Department | 35,799,991 82 |
| For Navy Department | 19,431,127 21 |
| For Indians | 7,426,997 44 |
| For Pensions | 34,443,894 88 |
| For Interest on the Public Debt | 125,576,565 93 |
| Total | $292,177,188 25 |

The miscellaneous revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were derived from the following sources:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums on sales of coin | $9,892,839 95 |
| Fees from United States Consuls | 565,563 21 |
| Storage rent, labor, &c., at Custom-Houses | 414,310 61 |
| Fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of Customs laws | 592,572 66 |
| Fees on letters patent | 630,319 11 |
| Tax on circulation, deposits, &c., of National Banks | 6,003,384 32 |
| Prepayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies | 815,284 75 |
| Homestead and other land fees | 645,913 17 |
| Steamboat fees and Marine hospital tax | 385,535 16 |
| Proceeds of sales of coin interest on Sinking and Special Funds | 7,701,602 73 |
| Judiciary fines, penalties, and forfeitures | 75,836 30 |
| Tax on seal skins | 101,080 00 |
| Reimbursement to the United States for salaries of storekeepers in Internal Revenue bond warehouses | 557,285 81 |
| Direct tax | 580,355 37 |
| Emolument fees | 585,887 69 |
| Charges for refining gold and silver bullion | 211,721 14 |
| Indian trust lands | 1,140,120 28 |
| Accured interest on proceeds of sale of Indian Trust Fund stocks, and interest on deferred payments on Indian trust lands | 387,921 01 |
| Reimbusements to the United States for moneys advanced to meet matured interest on non-paying stocks held in trust for various Indian tribes | 35,535 00 |
| One, two, three, and five cent coinage | 150,000 00 |
| Unenumerated | 745,481 43 |
| Total | $31,566,736 53 |

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1871-72.

The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Customs | $62,289,329 37 |
| From Internal Revenue | 35,553,175 01 |
| From sales of Public Lands | 601,680 65 |
| From miscellaneous sources | 8,753,189 61 |
| Total | $107,198,374 69 |

The expenditures for the same period, excluding payments on account of the Sinking Fund, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| For civil and miscellaneous purposes | $16,579,732 46 |
| War Department | 12,590,653 05 |
| Navy Department | 6,573,040 93 |
| Indians | 3,404,133 42 |
| Pensions | 8,990,698 69 |
| For interest on the public debt | 36,735,184 37 |
| Total | $83,903,382 92 |

The estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the present year are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From customs | $148,000,000 00 |
| From Internal Revenue | 90,000,000 00 |
| From sales of public lands | 2,000,000 00 |
| From miscellaneous sources | 18,000,000 00 |
| Total | $258,000,000 00 |

The estimated expenditures for the same period, excepting payments on account of the Sinking Fund, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| For civil and miscellaneous purposes | $50,000,000 |
| War Department | 31,000,000 |
| For Navy Department | 13,500,000 |
| For Indian Department | 6,000,000 |
| For Pensions | 24,000,000 |
| For Interest on the Public Debt | 85,000,000 |
| Total | $209,500,000 |

These estimates show a balance applicable to the payment of the principle of the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of $71,794,991 68.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1872-73.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, are estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Customs | $212,000,000 00 |
| Receipts from internal revenue | 126,000,000 00 |
| Receipts from sales of public lands | 3,000,000 00 |
| Receipts from miscellaneous sources | 18,000,000 00 |
| Total | $359,000,000 00 |
| *Expenditures.*—Legislative establishment | $3,421,812 40 |
| Executive establishment | 17,449,531 38 |
| Judicial establishments | 3,383,350 00 |
| Military establishment | 31,422,509 88 |
| Naval establishment | 18,946,088 85 |
| Indian affairs | 5,445,617 97 |
| Pensions | 34,480,000 00 |
| Public works under Treasury Department | 3,104,500 00 |
| Public works under Interior Department | 244,800 00 |
| Public works under War Department | 14,609,662 97 |
| Public works under Navy Department | 1,483,100 00 |
| Public works under Agricultural Dep't | 24,500 00 |
| Postal Service | 5,474,001 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 11,258,325 44 |
| Permanent Appropriations | 126,281,274 00 |
| Sinking Fund | 22,875,930 00 |
| Interest upon Capital Sinking Fund | 5,783,333 00 |
| Total | $301,705,036 99 |

These estimates show a balance of $57,294,963 01 applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt, in addition to the sum of $28,679,268 due on account of the "Sinking Fund," or the sum of $85,974,226 01 in all. In the estimates for the next fiscal year I have not included in the receipts the premium on gold which may be sold, nor in the expenditures the premium which may be paid on bond to be purchased in currency. In the suggestion I have the honor to make in reference to the reduction of taxes, I keep in view two important facts; first, that the ability of the nation to pay at least $50,000,000, annually of the principal of the public debt shall not be impaired, and secondly, in the revenue system no violence shall be done to the business interests of the country. While I do not undertake to state precisely the causes which have contributed to the public prosperity, there is no substantial reason for questioning the truth of the statement that the last five years have been the most prosperous in the history of the country—years without example in our own affairs, and without parallel in the affairs of any other Government.

The Date of it.—The story told of a witness in an English court who testified with great minuteness as to the color of wax used in sealing a will, the kind of matches used to light the taper, and other particulars, when the seal was only a wafer, had its parallel the other day in the Superior Criminal Court in Boston. A noted individual named Spencer weltes was on trial for forgery, and a witness was produced to prove an *alibi* Yho swore that the prisoner was in New pork on a certain day, Jan. 27, 1866, and Produced a diary in confirmation of the statement, testifying that the entries relating to the affair were made at the time. The diary being examined by the District Attorney and the Court, it was found that it bore the printed date of 1869. It was not considered necessary to cross-examine the witness.

### A New York Target Company.

The procession of a target company in New York City, on a wet day is a mournful sight. At the head comes a miserable looking band of musicians, with instruments that have never been polished from the moment that they left the factory. They play some doleful tune, to which even the best trained soldiers could hardly keep step. The ragged crowd that follows has no great pretention to discipline and makes no effort to keep step. In front of them, indeed, marches one tall, fine fellow, with a flag, who does not belong to the company, and has been hired for the occasion at $5 for the day and all he can eat and drink. The following, however, of twenty or thirty men druggles through the mud with hopeless despondency painted on every face. They shift their muskets from arm to arm so recklessly that the bayonet describes a sweep which threatens the integrity of neighboring hats. Down comes the soft swizzle of the rain, and plashing up to their eyes in mud wade the unhappy targeteers. They are in the way of all the vehicles; they know it, and the only thing that consoles their wretchedness is the consciousness that they are so completely a nuisance, and that they have no business in the middle of the street. Some of them have paper bonquets, painted gaudily, but affected in streaks by the rain, which has combined tints after an unseemly fashion. Some of them have military hats with dangling plumes, which cling with most pertinacity to their countenance and refuse to wave proudly. Almost all have ragged pantaloons and leaky boots, whose deficiencies have been covered from observation by the kindly mud. They are supposed to be enjoying themselves, but it is evident that they are storing up sentiments of deadly hatred to the human race which they will demonstrate practically in their return by going through the stores along the route. One or two have fallen, overcome by the proverbial slipperiness of sinners' ways, and the amount of whiskey stowed under their hats. Their overcoats and faces are covered with a fine brown mellow coat of mud, and they look more like resurrection men who have been prospecting unsuccessfully in a newly dug grave, than gallant targeteers. But as the longest lane will have a turning, so at last the excursionists arrive at their destination. They have dinner, and drink plentifully to insure precision of aim. Then the shooting commences. The target is stuck up, and the contestants try their skill, which is not marvelous. The fact is that the target is seldom touched, while things are made lively for everybody within a radius of a mile. It is wonderful where the bullets contrive to go. As Diogenes remarked of an unskillful archer, the only safe place is in front of the target, and everywhere else is to be considered dangerous. Everything being settled comfortably, the targeteers drink themselves into a state of uproarious frenzy and rob every one they meet on their way home.

### A New Manure.

A Norwegian company offers for sale a fish guano from the Loffoden Islands, prepared from the heads and backbones of the cod-fish, collected during the great winter fisheries off the Norwegian coast, principally by children and old and infirm persons who have no other means of subsistence. Formerly this matter was thrown into the sea as refuse, and materially affected the permanence and efficiency of the fisheries; but it is now carefully collected and hung in bundles on the rocks to dry. In June and July it is brought to the mills, where it is cut into pieces, dried artificially, and then ground between millstones. This article, prepared quite differently from the fish guano of the United States, is put up in bags, and finds a constant demand at about $45 a ton. It contains a great variety of ingredients fitting it for an excellent manure. The same company furnish what they call fish hour, which is made from the best dried cod-fish, by grinding them up, bones, skin, and all, to the fineness of sawdust or flour, in which form it is largely used in Scandinavia for various kinds of cookery. It is sometimes mixed with potatoes or other substances, and sometimes formed into cakes or biscuit. The fish is more readily packed and transported in this form than any other, and it is said to keep a long time without deterioration. We would commend this last-mentioned preparation to the attention of our people, as furnishing a hint toward a new article of trade in this country, and one that could be conveniently employed in cookery in a great variety of ways.

### The Dress of Children.

Now that winter is come, it behooves parents more than ever to see that their children are clothed in such a manner as to protect them from the inclemency and sudden changes of the weather. The chief cause of infantine mortality, in addition to foul air, or too rich or too poor food, is the false pride of many mothers. Children are killed by the manner in which they are dressed as certainly as by any other cause. In our changeable climate children of the most tender age are left with their arms and legs, and with low-necked dresses. The mothers in the same dress, would shiver and suffer with cold, and expect a fit of sickness as the result of their culpable carelessness. And yet the mothers could endure such a treatment with far less danger to health and life than their tender infants can. A moment's reflection will indicate the effects of this mode of dressing, or rather want of dressing, on the child. The moment the cold air strikes its bare arms and legs, the blood is driven from these extremities to the internal and more vital organs. The result is congestion, to a greater or less extent, of those organs.

Stolen Children.—A benevolent Police Captain of New York once restored a stolen child to its parents by this means. The girl was found under precisely the same circumstances, only that she stated that she had once lived "away off." The kind Captain kept the child in his custody, and, enlisting the sympathies of the reporters, advertised his prize far and wide, thereby finding the sorrowing parents in a Connecticut village, who had for ten long months mourned the loss of their darling. Frequent raids are made by the Police on these child beggars, for no other purpose than placing them under the care of some charitable institution.

An International Race.—Col. McDaniel, the owner of the famous American horse, Harry Bassett, has written the following letter to England: I am anxious to test Harry Bassett with the best horses of England, or any other country, but under the circumstances stated, that test must be made on American soil. If Mr. Gretton will not bring Sterling here, you may say, through the *Turf, Field and Farm*, that I will make one or a series of races, of from two to four miles, heats or dashes, for from $25,000 to $50,000 a side, each race $10,000 forfeit, Harry Bassett against any horse in the world; the races to be run under the rules of the American Jockey Club, either at Jerome Park or Saratoga.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Grand Jury have found 35 indictments for the Chinese massacre, and severely censured the municipal authorities.

### The Planets and their Inhabitants.

M. Figuier, a noted French scientific gentleman, says that modern astronomy has demonstrated that there are other worlds than ours, that the earth simply makes a part of a class or a group of stars which do not differ essentially, and that there is an infinity of other globes like it, proceeds to consider the internal affairs of the other worlds. Since there is nothing to distinguish the earth from the other planets of our solar system—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune—he argues that we must find in the others as we find here—air and water, a hard soil, rivers and seas, mountains and valleys. There must be found also in them vegetation and trees, and tracts covered with verdure and shade. They must have atmosphere and heavens. There must be in them animals and even men, or, at least beings superior to animals and corresponding to our human type:

"Science has shown that the physical and climatological conections of the earth and the other planets are identical. On these planets as on the earth the sun shines and disappears, yielding place to night, and cold and darkness succeed to heat and light. In them as on the earth, the rich carpet of herbage covers the plains, and luxuriant woods cover the mountains. Rivers flow majestically on to the seas. Winds blow regularly or irregularly and purify the atmosphere by mingling their strata charged in different degrees with the produce of the evaporation of their soil. In quiet nights dwellers on these planets see the same heavenly spectacle that delights our eyes, the same constellations, the same celestial visitors. They have panoramic views of the planetary globes with their following of faithful satellites and luminous stars shining like gently-brandished torches. Once in a while there is a sudden luminous trail which furrows the heavens like a flash of silver; it is a star that shoots and drops into the depths of space. Again, it is a comet with a beautiful tail that comes to bring news from worlds millions of miles away."

The planetary man, according to his belief, corresponds to the terrestrial man In the planets the process of creation of organized life must be the same as in the earth; the successive order of appearance of living creatures is the same as on the globe. And, like the terrestrial man, the planetary man dies, is transformed after death into a super-human, and passes also into ether.

### Woman's Work.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in an article in the *Independent*, entitled "Rights and Relatives," says:

"I think a little reflection will convince us that many, if not most, of the directions in which women now expend themselves, demand as much actual strength as many, if not most, of the departments of what is called 'masculine labor,' though theoretically the light 'afternoon work' of the world falls to them." She says:

"Take a single instance of a conversation I stumbled upon the other day. He that hath ears to hear let him hear its counterpart any day. The speakers were both women.

"'I'm trying to get along without my girl. I had engaged her, but it seems like murder to take her away from Mrs. B——. I haven't the heart to send for her. She's all the help that poor creature can get; and she has twenty boarders in her house to-day, and four little children of her own besides. One's a baby born last May. She never was a strong woman. She looks like death this summer. I believe *she is* dying, myself. It's enough to kill any woman. I'm sure I don't wonder. You never saw such a face. It's like a ghost. She isn't fit to have a boarder across her door-step; but she's anxious to do and very ambitious to get along, and they're poor, you see.'

"'But where is her husband?'

"'Oh! he keeps the tin-shop down town.'

"'Why doesn't he support the family?'

"'Well, you see, he's just beginning; and he doesn't make it very fast, and it's a growing family. She feels as if she must help, anyhow.'

"'Help? It seems to be *he* that only "helps." *She* supports the family. Why don't they change work, if she is killing herself with hers?'

"'*What?*'

"'Why doesn't she learn the tinsmith's trade; and he learn how to keep twenty boarders, and take care of four children, with one ignorant assistant? If he is a strong man he could probably bear it awhile. At any rate, it might save her life, if it is not too late.'

"'Oh! well,' with a puzzled laugh, hardly sure whether the speaker expected some recognition of an original joke, 'women can't do much unless it's shop work, you know—especially mothers; *they're not strong enough*, I think.'"

The Difference.—The recent [illegible] of the son of the Emperor of all the Russias recalls an anecdote of a Scotchman on the advent in that country of another royal Russ. While surveying the west coast of Scotland, Captain Robinson had received on board his ship the Grand Duke Constantine. As the duke could only remain a very short time, the captain resolved to show him as much as possible during his brief stay. According he steamed to Iona on a Sunday, believing that day especially suited for pointing out to this royal visitor remains associated with religion. Landing on the island, he waited on the custodian of the ancient church with the request that he would open it.

"Not so," said the keeper; "not on Sunday."

"Do you know whom I have brought to the island?" said the captain.

"He's the Emperor of a' the Russias, I ken by the flag," responded the keeper; "but had it been the Queen hersel', I wadna gi'e up the keys on the Lord's day."

"Would you take a glass of whiskey on the Sabbath?" inquired the captain.

"*That's a different thing entirely*," said the keeper.

What a Good Newspaper May Do.—Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you where newspapers are plenty. Nobody who has been without these silent, private tutors, can know their educative power. How important, then, to secure those which tend only to good! Anything which makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty, thins the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temptation should be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of the young, as a great moral and social blessing.—*Long Islander.*

A Ball Dress.—A New York lady who ordered a dress for the Duke's ball says: My dress has come home—I am stunned. Here are the figures of cost:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Thirty yards of silk $10 per yard | $300.00 |
| One piece French crape | 25.00 |
| Ten yards Brussels point | 100.00 |
| Linings | 10.00 |
| Making | 50.00 |
| Materials | 35.00 |
| Silk buttons | 12.00 |
| Passementerie, etc. | 15.00 |
| | $547.50 |

Many ladies in full dress suffer more in the shape of high heeled shoes, tight dresses, and badly placed hair pins than any amount of pleasure can compensate for.

### An Outlaw's Fate.

[From the San Diego (Cal.) Union.]

Our readers will remember the brief account published in June last of the death of the notorious desperado "Buckskin," who had fled to Lower California after the murder of the Bilderback brothers, in Los Angeles County. A gentleman who has lately returned from a visit to San Rafael, Lower California, gives us some exceedingly interesting facts in connection with the pursuit and final killing of the outlaw, and the melancholy fate which subsequently overtook the Indian woman who was companion of his flight, and her babe.

"Buckskin," with one Graham, murdered the two brothers in Tefunga canon, Los Angeles County. The latter was arrested, and in his confession, it is said, implicated the former, for whose apprehension a reward of $1,000 was offered. "Buckskin" had in the meantime escaped, passing through this country across the line into the mountains near San Rafael. The real name of this man was Pyburn, as may be inferred from the record of the birth of a male child to the Indian woman, entered in an almanac found on "Buckskin's" body, where he names the child "James Pyburn." He was a tall and well-formed man, with the exception of a deformity in his feet, the great toes of which overlapped the smaller ones, and was constantly clad in a full suit of buckskin.

"Buckskin" was accompanied in his flight by the Indian woman and his little son, eight months old, and a partner named McFarland, who has been a counterfeiter in Los Angeles County. During their sojourn in the mountains a dispute arose between the two men; they left camp together one morning to hunt, and at night "Buckskin" came back alone. This was his way of doing business.

The Sheriff of Los Angeles County, while on a visit to San Diego early in June last, heard of Pyburn's whereabouts, and, accompanied by Under-Sheriff Crosthwaite, proceeded to Lower California to capture him. Arriving at San Rafael, they learned that "Buckskin" and his squaw were camped in the mountains, not far away, and offered a reward of $250 for his capture alive or dead. [illegible] well-armed Mexicans accepted the offer, and started into the country immediately. Upon reaching his place of concealment, one of the party came unexpectedly upon the desperado, who, with rifle in hand, was apparently awaiting an attack. No time was given the Mexican to draw a weapon even, and he grasped "Buckskin's rifle and endeavored to wrench it from him. In the struggle the weapon was discharged, carrying away two of Mexican's fingers. "Buckskin" threw down his useless rifle, and started for his revolver, which he had left at the camp near by. Another of the Mexicans came up at this moment, and appreciating the situation, shot "Buckskin" through the back. The outlaw fell, helpless, and seeing that there remained no hope for defence or escape, besought the Mexicans to kill him. This they did not do, but after his death, which occurred in about half an hour after, they cut off one of his feet, and with that and his clothes, returned to San Rafael for their reward. The Indian woman, who had witnessed the tragic event, expressed great satisfaction at the result, declaring that for many weary months and miles she had accompanied Buckskin through fear.

The squaw, with her child and a horse, were taken to a neighboring ranche, to be kindly cared for until she could return to her tribe in Oregon. But notwithstanding the frequent assurances that no harm should come to her, she seemed to feel continually that her past association with the dead murderer would yet bring trouble upon her, and manifested great uneasiness. A few days after she was brought to the ranche, she quietly arose one night, and taking her babe, with some of its little dresses, stole away in the darkness, leaving behind her horse, blankets, provisions—everything. Diligent search was made for her and the child, but to no effect. And now comes the probable sequel. About two weeks ago a young man, while riding over an unfrequented portion of the Candalupe Ranche, about twelve miles from the main road, came suddenly upon a human scull, nearly denuded of flesh, but covered with long, jet-black hair. In his horror at the sight, he looked no further, but returned to the ranche and told what he had found. The next day, with several companions, he returned to the spot, and found in one place the bones of the woman, with some clothing, and near at hand those of an infant, with some little dresses. These were the remains of the poor Indian woman and her babe. Near the bones a bed of leaves was discovered where they had evidently lain down to die. It was conjectured that the despairing mother had taken the life of her little one and then her own. The hair was cut from the scull by the discoverers, and, with the clothing, sent to the authorities of San Rafael, who immediately sent back an order for the burial of the bones.

Saved by a "Mop Brigade."—A letter dated at Hutchinson, Minnesota, describes the operations of a mop brigade organized to fight the prairie fire: There was a fire company formed in Hutchinson, who were to go out at any time, night or day, at the cry of alarm, to fight fire. There are about forty of them in all. Sometimes they would go out in one direction and work till they had put out the fire, and come home and turn in to rest, and within half an hour would be summoned again in another direction to fight the advancing flames. Horses would be harnessed, attached to whatever vehicle came first in the way, and no questions asked, and away they would go. Mr. Putnam, the hardware merchant, was called the "General" of the brigade, and under his lead they did splendid service. Lawyers and merchants would throw off their better garments, and, enveloped in old clothes, and armed with "mops," as they called them—which consisted of old bags tied firmly to broomsticks and soaked in water—would march to the front of the fiery battle. The town was many times threatened, but the efficiency of the fire brigade saved it. Every hotel and store would have about a dozen of these "mops" on the steps ready for action.

Bride-maids' Dresses.—White tulle dresses over white silk are most often worn by bride-maids. They are adorned by flowers arranged in an informal manner, without any regular design. The very prettiest of the season had the tunic sprinkled all over with rose petals that looked as if scattered there by a shower. Over dresses of China crape heavily fringed are also worn by bride-maids. These are usually white, but at a large wedding, recently, they were of sky blue and pale rose-color, to suit both blonde and brunette attendants. The corsage of these dresses is usually made low.—*Fashion Journal.*

The Fight.—We are gratified to announce that the bruisers Mace and Coburn have again met and again tricked their friends and backers by a sham fight and a drawn battle. Every exhibition of rascality and cowardice in the ring is a subject of congratulation, as it hastens by so much the downfall of the brutal fashion.—*N. Y. Paper.*

### Caught in a Railroad Cut.

There occurred on the Oregon and California Railroad one of the most thrilling railroad incidents we have ever heard of, which, while it demonstrates the foolhardiness of some people, also shows how near there came to being a terrible railroad accident. The following particulars, furnished to our reporter by an eye-witness, may be relied upon as true:

When the down train came near one of the stations on the road it was running at full speed, in order to make up time, as it was a few minutes behind. The road at this point runs through a cut something more than a mile in length, and in entering it the road makes a curve, so that the engineer cannot see entirely through it. He had hardly gotten into the cut before he saw a woman riding leisurely through it, using the centre of the track. She was not more than half way through the cut, and barely a quarter of a mile ahead of him. He immediately whistled "down brakes," and sounded the warning.

The woman, hearing the peculiar death whistle of the locomotive, looked over her shoulder and saw the train rushing at her. She did not shriek, nor faint, nor give up all hope, but, like a true Webfoot, her courage rose equal to the emergency, and, without a moment's hesitation, she commenced swinging her riding-whip from one shoulder of her steed to the other, thereby urging him to exert his utmost speed.

The shrieking of the locomotive's whistle caused the passengers to look out of the windows, and upon their discovering what was the matter the wildest excitement ensued. Several jumped forward and seized the bell-rope and commenced pulling on it as if they would stop the train by that means. The brakemen were exerting all their strength on the brakes, and the engineer had cut off the connection and was doing all that he knew to stop the train, while the woman was doing her level best to urge that bit of horseflesh to speed; but, all in vain, the locomotive kept gaining on the horse and its rider, and there was hardly a person on the train who did not expect that both the woman and the horse would be killed. There was, perhaps, thirty feet intervening between the cow-catcher and the horse's heels when, fortunately for the woman, she observed a place which was a little wider than usual, and with a steady rein she guided the fleeing horse from the track and endeavored to press him against the wall of the cut, in order that the train might pass by without injury. In doing this the woman was encouraged by Sam Winans, the conductor, who had run forward and got on the locomotive. A few seconds only passed by when the fiery monster poked its nose past the rump of the horse. At this moment Winans threw his whole force against the animal and held him until the train stopped, and then a rousing cheer of gratification and joy at the escape of the woman from a terrible death was given.—*Oregon Paper.*

### The Russian Serfs.

The emancipation ukase, which gave conditional freedom to the serfs of Russia, was issued more than ten years ago—in February, 1851. There were at that time 103,158 land-owners in European Russia, who employed 9,797,163 serfs on their estates, in addition to 900,971 household servants, who also formed a part of their property. The total number of serfs was upwards of 22,000,000, many of the more intelligent of these being otherwise employed for the benefit of their masters, as artisans, merchants, etc. The land in the possession of these land-owners amounted to about 60,000,000 acres, nearly one third of which was occupied by the cottages of the serfs. Under the emancipation decree, the land thus occupied by the serfs was to become their property after the payment, by installments, of a certain amount of compensation; and now, ten years after the issue of the decree, 6,474,913 peasants have become proprietors of more than one-fifth of the whole 60,000,000 acres. It is estimated that another period of ten years will elapse before the process of emancipation is completed. The general prosperity of the country has not suffered, but, on the contrary, been greatly increased, by this emancipation of the peasants. The popular idea that it has ruined the nobles, is quite unfounded. They still possess the greater portion of the land. Liberty is working out its natural results among the Russian peasants, who show themselves in many cases intelligent and exceedingly capable; and they regard their emperor, who has made them citizens and freemen, with child-like love and reverence. And with this freedom of her people Russia has acquired an internal strength unknown to her before.

### An Execution in Paris.

The following are the particulars of the shooting of Rossel and his companions at Paris. They were known as leaders of the Commune, and sentenced to death.

At six o'clock in the morning the prisoners Rossel, Ferre and Bourgeois were taken from their cells and brought to the Camp of Satory. Thence they were escorted by a large force to the place fixed upon for the execution in the outskirts of the camp. On arriving there a hollow square was formed by the troops, at one end of which the prisoners were placed. The behavior of the three men was most courageous. When the soldiers approached to blindfold them, Ferre refused to allow the bandage to be placed over his eyes, declaring that he should look the executioners in the face. When all the preparations were completed at seven o'clock, the company detailed for the duty advanced and, levelling their muskets, at the word of command fired; Rossel fell at the first discharge; he was instantly killed. The others were not so fortunate; the bullets did not take immediate effect, and as they were writhing on the ground some soldiers of the shooting party, in obedience to instructions, came up with pistols and gave the *coup de grace* to put them out of their agony. The bodies were then placed in plain coffins and immediately removed. The execution took place in the presence of three thousand troops of the line. A profound sensation was produced throughout Paris by the details of the execution. The death of young Rossel is lamented even by those who felt it was demanded by justice and the best interests of the country.

Scientific.—Perhaps many of our readers, who were quietly pursuing their ordinary occupations on the 7th of last September, may not have been aware that about noon of that day a tremendous explosion occurred in the sun. But so astronomers testify. There had been observed an enormous protuberance on the eastern limb of the sun, about 100,000 miles long by 50,000 miles high. This "thing" burst in pieces, and the air seemed filled with *debris*, some of which rose 200,000 miles from the solar surface! While the astronomical observer at Dartmouth College was noting these marvelous changes, another nebulous mass developed into a pillar of rolling flame, apparently, and presently shot pyramidally 50,000 miles in height, when its top was drawn out in long filaments and threads. Yet dwellers on the earth were in blissful ignorance of these terrific explosions.

### Tell it Again.

[illegible]
[illegible] blue
[illegible] voice,
Only we two—

"Tell it again"—[illegible] demand!
[illegible] where I sat
I wove [illegible] the many-colored webs
Of this and that—

Of Dotty Pringle sweeping out her hall—
Of Greedy Bear—of Santa Claus the good,
And how the little children met the months
Within the wood.

"Tell it again"—and though the sand-man came
Dropping his drowsy grains in each blue eye,
"Tell it again, oh just once more"—was still
The sleepy cry.

My Spring-time violet early snatched away
To fairer gardens, all unknown to me—
Gardens of whose invisible, guarded gates
I have no key—

I weave my fancies now for other ears,
Thy sister blossoms, who beside me sits,
Rosy, imperative, and quick to mark
My lagging wits—

But still the stories bear thy name, are thine,
Part of the sunshine of thy brief, sweet day,
Though in her little warm and living hands
The book I lay.

### Brevities.

The "rest" of the week—Sunday.

The wife's secret—her opinion of her husband.

What part of speech is kissing? A conjunction.

Let another's passions be a lecture to thy reason.

Never insult misery, deride infirmity nor despise deformity.

Suspicion and distrust are the greatest enemies to friendship.

The man who never made a mistake never made a discovery.

The sorrows of believers are holier than the joys of sinners.

By bestowing blessings on others we entail them on themselves.

It is our part to wait and trust, and the Lord's to dispose and govern.

Men who frequent drinking saloons are most of their time in a tight place.

Men, like books, have at each end a blank leaf; childhood and old age.

Instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid.

Why should young ladies set good examples. Because young [illegible] to follow them.

Do with trials as men with new hats—put them on and wear them until they become easy.

The cultivation of the moral nature in man is the grand means for the improvement of society.

Men who do not believe in advertising are about the first ones to rush to the editor when they get into a scrape, to get him not to mention it.

When should a woman go into the timber trade? When she pines for her lover who is a spruce young man, and of whom she thinks a good deal.

Marriage is come to be looked on as such a temporary arrangement in Indiana that justices' fees for the ceremony have been reduced to twenty-five cents for steady customers.

A Michigan paper estimates the number of people and their losses in the several townships of Huron County, by the forest fires, to be as follows: Families, 451; persons, 1,987; losses, $901,425.

A Hartford lady screamed a little at the supper-table a few evenings ago, when a mouse popped out of a "doughnut" which she was conveying to her mouth and scampered over her shoulders and neck.

Mace and Coburn essayed to maul each other says an exchange. In the second round Mace broke his hand. The country will accept this as a evidence of his bad judgment. He should have broken his neck.

A Pennsylvania paper says: "Chicago was probably the most populous city in the world, previous to the conflagration. Some fourteen millions of her 'destitute citizens' have passed through this city in the past three weeks. You can't throw a cat in any direction without hitting a 'sufferer.' The dodge is becoming threadbare."

A French lawyer defended a man who had taken a chicken from a farm-yard. He said his client was insane. "I do not see in this theft anything that would account for the insanity of the prisoner," said the Judge. "I beg your pardon," replied the lawyer, "this poor fellow is certainly insane. He stole a wretched, skinny chicken, when he might have taken a nice fat pig."

### Detectives and Thieves.

Generally, the citizen who is robbed accepts the requirement that he shall furnish a sufficient inducement to the detective, in order to get his property back again, and the probability that he can get it back again if he furnishes a sufficient inducement, as the settled facts of the situation, and he either decides to be bled in this way, or to abandon his property. Everybody accepts this as the situation, and resigns himself to it as a thing it is useless to contend against. But it is a situation which makes the municipality a protector and propagator of thieves, and a sharper in stolen goods. One of the strange features of our social system is the toleration of these persons who call themselves detectives. We do not believe that any performed or possible good can be sufficient to excuse the existence of this class of persons, who quickly become mere go-betweens for the thieves, and whose interest is against any thorough dealing with the criminal classes.

We do not say that there is not such a thing as an honest detective. Such a thing may have an existence; but we do say that the business of a detective is too severe a trial for the average virtue of those who are exposed to it, and that the abolition of the detective force would be wholesome reform. As to the so-called independent detectives, the police should always hold them in the category of a suspicious class. There may be cases in which money is required to pursue a detective investigation, but its expenditure should always be accounted for and subjected to severe scrutiny. The mysterious demand that the robbed person shall furnish so much money, in order to set the detectives at work, or the inquiry how much he is willing to give, is a practice that creates in the public mind a conviction that the detectives are in collusion with the thieves. It leaves the detective free from all accountability, and it creates a temptation to which the average man ought not to be exposed.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Brave Fellow.—Of Rossel, one of the Communists shot, it is said by a Paris paper:—Rossel suddenly appearing in Paris, taking charge of the insurrectionary army, threatening to shoot a member of the Central Committee, who asked him to give up a fort, abandoning the Committee because they countermanded his orders, sending his resignation couched in supreme disdain, and claiming as a right the cell at Mazas, which his colleagues had always ready for their generals; this man, after the Commune passing twice before a council of war, hearing twice his sentence of death without moving a muscle, and twice refusing to sign a petition for pardon—he has all the romantic adjuncts which appeal so powerfully to the magnetism of women, and he has consequently become their hero.

Summary.—California emigrants have a summary way of disposing of murderers. A party of 500 were encamped near Council Bluffs recently, when one of their number murdered a young herder. When the news of the deed reached the camp, search was made for the murderer. It was found that he had been arrested and taken before a magistrate. An emigrant tersely describes what followed: "We, the 500 emigrants, quietly marched to the Justice's court and demanded the prisoner. They refused to give him up. We, the 500 emigrants, took him, tried him, condemned him, and hung him on the same tree he had murdered his victim under. 'Farewell, vain world,' were his last words, as the mule walked away and left him there. We, the 500 emigrants, followed the mule."

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..........................Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Dec, 22., '71.

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (10 lines) for three insertions. Advertizements for a longer period, at a reduced rate. Business cards of five lines, $5 per year. Communications recommending persons or office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

## Mr. Cox's Figures and Facts.

There was a spirited debate in the House at Washington, a few days ago, on the Apportionment bill. After what Shellabarger and Garfield had said Mr. Cox of New York, recognizing the fourteenth amendment as paramount, insisted that, as a consequence of their logic, the House should take the Census Bureau's statement. That statement shows that the male citizens above 21 years of age whose right to vote is denied or abridged, on other grounds than rebellion or other crime, have not been constitutionally deducted from the ratie or the fractions in the bills before the House. Mr. Cox appealed to the majority to stand by their fourteenth amendment. The House seemed to go on the idea that only the disfranchised should be deducted from the ratio. That is not the Constitution. The fourteenth amendment says that when the right to vote, &c., is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United Stats, or in any way abridged, except for rebellion or crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. Mr. Cox contends that the number to be deducted was more than the number of the disfranchised. This gathered around him the House on both sides, while he ciphered by the rule of three and the Constitution, Rhode Island, for instance: the disfranchised, by the census returns it 2,825; the males over 21, 43,996; the whole population 217,353. By the Constitution and arithmetic 13,728 should be deducted from the whole number of population, leaving 203,625. Deducting from 203,120, the lowest ratio, 136,21r, left only 67,406, being less than the ratio fixed by the bill of Mercur or other bills. Ohio, by the same rule, would lose one Congressman, and Massachusetts comes within four hundred of losing another, by the rule of the two bills fixing 280 as the number of Congressman. Mr. Cox contended that as the Democracy had accepted the amendments, and had always stood by the unamended Constitution it was a fraud for the Republicans to wriggle and squirm about their own amendments when such amendments cut down Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Ohio. The fourteenth amendment was meant to force the South to take negro suffrage or lose representation. They took it. Now the Radicals desire to avoid its effects on New England. They squirm before the figures of their own creation. They are hoist by their own petard. They depart from their own amendments, and the Democracy stand by the Constitution and its amendments. Quite a consternation was created by Mr. Cox's figures, as no Republican had contemplated these results of the fourteenth amendment. If Kentucky or Georgia had laws prohibiting those who can't read and write, or who don't own real estate of a certain amount, who doubts but that Congress, under the fourteenth amendment, would have deducted such disfranchised persons from the ratio? If so, why not the Germans and Irish of Rhode Island and the illiterate of Massachusetts for the same reason?

A bill has been introduced in Congress directing the Postmaster-General to furnish and issue to the public, stamped postal cards for the transmission through the mails of messages or other short communications at a postage charge of one cent each, the cost of the card included. The experiment of using cards for the transmission of open correspondence at a very low rate has been tried in England and has proved popular, the principal objection urged against it being that the cards offer cheap facilities for annoying people by addressing them insulting communications, and that such scandalous writings may be read by the persons through whose hands the matter passes.

Lock Haven has the small-pox pretty badly. The Democrat says:

The Small Pox has broken out in Lock Haven and is creating no little excitement. At the time of going to press this morning twelve cases have been reported to the Mayor by the physicians, who are enjoined by law to make report of every case, and they have no doubt done so faithfully so soon as the case determined itself in their minds.

OBITUARY.—The community was very much surprised, and grieved yesterday afternoon with the announcement that Amos T. Bisel, Esq., had died of small pox, with which desease he had been confined for the past four or five days. Mr. Bisel was one of our stanchest and most esteemed citizens—an estimable gentlemen in the private walks of life and a successful business man. His deeply bereaved family have the warmest sympathies of the entire community in their irreparable loss.

The Prince of Wales is getting better.

## Senator Trumbull Sounds the Key-note Against Grant.

Washington, December 10.—Senator Trumbull will introduce in the Senate to-morrow a very important resolution proposing to authorize a joint select committee to investigate frauds in the government, to see what expenditures can be reduced, to inaugurate civil service reform, to prevent the military power from being used for political purposes, and, in short, covering a broad platform on which all the elements opposed to the iniquities of the present administration may unite. The resolution is likely to lead to an exciting and protracted discussion, for the Illinois Senator has already had and inkling of the opposition of leading Republican Senators. It has transpired that Mr. Trumbull submitted this resolution in the Republican Senatorial caucus on Thursday and it was voted down.

## The Radical Senators Vote Down an Investigation.

*Virtual Confession of the Rotteness of the Administration.—No Civil Service Reform to be Expected of This Congress, &c.*

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Republican Senatorial caucus reasmbled this morning at 10:30, Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, in the chair. The discussion of Trumbull's resolution was resumed with increased excitement. The recalcitrant Senators seemed to realize to-day what they evidently did not know yesterday: that they had been drawn into a trap When they went into caucus yesterday they had no idea that an arrangement had been made between the President and his friends whereby their project for an investigation into the corrupt practices of the administration was to be nipped in the bud. The thing was sprung upon them so suddenly that they were, so to speak, dumfounded; and it was not until the discussion had progressed for some time that they understood the object of the caucus. It appears that Senator Trumbull's resolution first attracted the attention of Senator Morton, who, being a sharp politician, saw at once its scope and its consequences. He, it appears, communicated with the President and a number of Senators known to be the unquestioning henchmen of the administration. It was at once resolved that something should be done to check the discussion of the resolution in open Senate. There were no fears of its passage, for the administration had a force sufficient to defeat it against the combined vote of the anti administration Republicans and the Democrats. It was rightly presumed that if the resolution and its supporters could be pushed into a caucus both would be either modified or mollified or effectually squelched. The possibility of a vote upon the part of the dissatisfied Senators, does not seem to have been seriously entertained. Their pluck was largely discounted. There is reason to believe that had Schurz and Sumner bolted the caucus no serious regrets would have followed, for the former is regarded by the administration Senators as a sort of a spy in Radical camp, while the latter is conceeded to be so far gone in his rebellion against the powers that be as to be beyond all hope of redemption might be inferred from the result of the proceedings yesterday, the caucus assembled this morning in anything but an amiable mood. It has already been stated that the dissatified and disappointed Senators had arrived at a full realization of the dilemma in which they were placed. A few of the more resolute determined to make the best of the fight, but it soon became apparent that ordinary opposition was fruitless. There was a sharp interchange of sentiment. Zach Chandler, recognizing the fact that the anti-administration Senators were in minority, was unusually bold and violent. He impugned the motives of the supporter's of Trumbull's resolution, and charged that they were too cowardly to make an open attack upon the President and sought this indirect method to bring odium upon the administration. This charge was repelled by Senator Trumbull, the author of the resolution, who insisted that he wanted nothing but a fair investigation of whatever frauds might be found in the different departments of the government. A discussion arose as to the construction to be placed upon the resolution relative to the powers of the committee which it proposed to create. Senator Morton argued that it could do nothing except by special order of the Senate, while Schurz and Trumbull contended that it would have plenary powers to institute investigations without instructsons. There were several sharp personal thrusts between Senators, but these were not of public importance. Finally a vote was reached upon Trumbull's resolution, and it was defeated. The yeas and nays were not called, for the majority was too large to admit of a doubt. The death of the resolution was immediately followed by a proposition from Senator Morton to appoint a committee of seven, to be known as the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment, which should investigate all matters referred to it by the Senate. This emasculated all that was of consequence in Trumbull's resolution. As a matter of course it was opposed by the friends of the measure, Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, denounced this in unmeasured terms as a whitewashing proposition and as an attempt to evade a fair investigation of the alleged corruptions under the administration. He wanted a committee with free railroad passes and with a carte blanche to go to every part of the country and to investigate every department of the government. He gave notice that he would not submit to any gag arrangement, and he thereupon left the caucus. He was followed by Senator Sumner, who insisted that no harm could be apprehended from the resolution of Mr. Trumbull, except from those who were guilty of frauds upon the public Treasury.

After a few of the recalcitrant Senators had ventilated their views the vote was taken and Morton's resolution was adopted without a divison, Trumbull and his adherents refusing to vote. The anti-Grant Senators number in all about nine, and the more judicious of them calculated that even with the Democrats they could not muster a majority against the friends of the administration in the Senate. Trumbull and his friends had a splendid opportunity to-day to bolt the caucus and go before the country upon the issue of whether or not a rigid examination should be made into the alleged frauds upon the national Treasury. It was manifest, however, that they had neither the pluck nor the disposition to make an open, square issue with the administration. The only bold man among them was Tipton, of Nebraska. Had the others followed his lead there would have been a rupture. Trumbull and those who supported his resolution by remaining in the caucus until the final vote was taken were bound to abide by its decison.

When the caucus proceedings were developed in the open session of the Senate by the presentation of Morton's programme for a standing committee of the Senate only, instead of a special joint committee, the difference became at once apparent. The former could only investigate such matters as are referred to it by the Senate, while a special committe could go promptly into every nook and corner of the New York Custom-house with fear, favor, affection, or instruction. Mr. Trumbull moved his resolution as a proviso. A spirited debate lasting nearly four hours, but without a vote, followed. Messrs. Sherman and Wilson warmly supported the caucus action. It was humiliating to see the former, who had voted for every arbitrary measure for the past six years, decrying the powers of a special committee on the ground that it could search the private apartments and papers of every man in the land. Messrs Thurman and Casserly pointed to the good results of the old Retrenchment Committee, and commented on the defects of the substitute proposed for it. Mr. Schurz, however, opened a rattling fire on the administration Senators, and brought to full view again the damning record which his old committee had made on the general order business of the New York Customhouse. He read the evidence of A. T. Stewart, William E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, and other New York importers, sustaining his declaration that the general order business, as conducted by Leet & Stocking, was a system of monstrous wanton robbery on the merchants of New York. The Secretary of the Treasury had investigated it in May, 1870, and had written expressing his opinion against it. "Senator Patterson," said Mr. Schurz, "has that letter. And yet," he added, "that monstrous system of robbery exists at the present day. What power in this government sustains things? Where is that mysterious power located? This system reminded him of an ancient time when the lord of a castle on the Rhine stretched a chain across the river and levied tribute of every vessel that attempted to pass. The general order of business was not in the interest of commerce, not of trade, but simply to fill the pockets of certain parties, one of whom Leet, had admitted that he pocketed $25,000 a year, while the general estimate of the profits placed them at seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars. Of Leet & Stocking, who seemed to be higher than the Treasury Department, but little was known, except that Leet had been an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Grant. The committee proposed by Mr. Trumbill would unearth these abuses, "and I warn you," said Mr. Schurz, "that the American people are on the point of demanding an honest government." Mr. Conkling replied, but in all that he said he talked around and not at the general order swindle. He insinuated, like Edmunds, what Morton charged openly, that the speeches of Trumbull and Schurz were covert attacks on the administration.

*World.*

## France.

*The Assembly and the Orleans Princes.*

Paris, December 5—The National Assembly effected an organization to-day by re-electing President Grevy and the Vice Presidents of the last session. The report that Thiers had sent his message to the Assembly was premature. Although its contents are known, it has not yet been received or published. It is rumored that Thiers withholds the document because he is averse to declaring himself in favor of the admission of the Orleans Princes to the Chamber, and some avowal on his part is expected in the forthcoming message, more especially as it is supposed that he received notification that the Princes intended to claim their right to seats as the legally elected representatives of the people. The status of the Orleans Princes promises to be one of the questions before the Assembly.

The bills restoring to them their confiscated estates and all their rights as citizens of France are preparing and will be introduced at an early day. It is anticipated that these measures will give rise to long and exciting debates. The Extreme Left will meet them with the propositions for a general amnesty, which setting free the thousands of communists still held prisoners will be considered only as an equitable return for the justice proposed to be done the House of Orleans.

The Left will not take the initiative in moving the return of the Assembly and government to Paris, but there is no reason to doubt that the removal will be effected during this session of the Legislature.

A decree appears this evening appointing M. Biron ambassador to the German Empire, to reside at Berlin.

IS THIERS A BONAPARTIST?

Paris, December 5—Evening.—Thiers appears to have made up his mind to oppose the admission of the Orleans Princes to the National Assembly, for the purpose of listening to his exposition of the reasons influencing him against their taking seats in the Legislature, and of endeavoring by argument to change his decision. The President received the Prince courteously, but owing to the pressure of public business was unable to hear or reply to them to-day. He however, appointed an interview for Friday next, at which time he will be prepared to develope fully his reasons for restraining them from taking their seats in the Assembly.

## Suicide of an Ex-Congressman.

Colonel John D. Ashmore, formerly a State Senator of and a Congressman from South Carolina, committed suicide yesterday morning at Sardis, Miss., by shooting himself with a Derringer pistol. Colonel Ashmore was, before the late war a distinguished representative in Congress from South Carolina. The Disastrous result of the late war deprived him of a large amount of wealth, a fact which had an evil effect on the habits of the unfortunate. A few years since he with his family removed to the Mississippi bottom ten miles from Sardis, Miss. But Colonel Ashmore's agricultural efforts became failures, and he removed to Sardis for the purpose of resuming his profession as a lawyer. He was addicted to intemperance, and left Sardis for Batesville, Miss., on last Monday evening. Yesterday morning, he returned on the early train, and was apparently not under the influence of liquor. He went to his boarding-house, retired to his room, and in a few minutes a loud explosion was heard. The lady of the house rushed in and discovered the unfortunate man in a death struggle. Captain F. B. Randolph, of the Panola Star, was on the spot in a few seconds, and found the suicide lying on the bed. In his right hand he held the fatal Derringer, which he convulsively shoved against his neck, and was endeavoring to pull the trigger even in his death agony. The ball entered the right side of the head, passing out through the top, inflicting a horrible wound, from which death resulted in a few minutes. The brains of the unfortunate man were scattered in all directions Colonel Ashmore was a polished and cultivated gentleman, and had a large circle of friends in Mississippi.

## Seventeen Persons Frozen to Death.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—A gentleman who arrived in Kansas City on Saturday last informed the Kansas City Times that the Sunday previous a terrible affair occured in Saline County, Nebraska. A party of emigrants with their families were passing through the county westward, when, the cold constantly increasing, they concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie several miles from any house, but three miles from them was a piece of timber land. After unhitching their teams the men started for this timber to procure fuel. Not returning for several hours the women left their children and started to hunt for them. This is all that is known save that the bodies of seventeen persons who perished from the intense cold were found. The children who were left in the wagons were the only survivors of the party.

MUST BE CONVERTED.—The Philosopher of the New York Tribune has lately taken to telling the truth as glibly as a christian, especially when discanting upon the rascalities of his party friends. If Greeley continues to utter the truth in his present manly way, we will not be surprised to hear of his dismissal by the stockholders of the Radical bible. In his issue of 2nd, among other things, he said:

> We are heartily sick of the sentimental attempts of "party managers" to cover up the corruption, dishonesty and extravagance of the carpet-bag governments. The plea that exposure of these frauds will injure the Republican party is as wicked as it is silly. Better a thousand times that the party be rent assunder than that any crime for which it can be justly held responsible be covered up in its own house. No party can live long with such a cancer concealed in its bosom.

Officers who disregard the laws for which they are selected to prosecute, should take warning by the following case from the Sunbury Gazette: Ephraim Miller, of Shamokin township, some time since brought suits against Freeman W. Sober and Furman Farnsworth late Auditors of said township for neglecting or refusing, while they were in office, to publish an annual statement of the Bounty finances of the township. The suits were tried before Esquire Brice, in this place, on Saturday last, and resulted in the defendants being fined, (in conformity with the law of 1866) in the sum of $50 for each neglect or refusal to publish as aforesaid. Mr. Sober's fine amounted to $100 for two years omission of duty (1869 and 1870, Mr. Farnsworth's $50, for one year 1868.) Half of the fines go to the informer and the other to the school directors of said township.

It is proposed to lay down a cast-iron tube for railway purposes between England and France. The tube would commence at one side of the channel, and laid at the bottom of the sea, being built up inside a horizontal cylinder or bell, to be constantly pushed forward as the building up of the tube proceeded. The line selected for the tube to be thus submerged is close to Dover on the English side of the Channel, and would extend to Cape Crisniz on the French coast, the distance between the two points being twenty-two miles, and the average depth of water one hundred and ten feet. According to this plan, the tube would be made large enough for the passage of railway carriages of ordinary construction, whilst the traffic could be worked by pheumatic pressure, thus securing a constant supply of pure air, and at the same time precluding the possibility of collisions It is estimated that a slow train will be able to accomplish the distance in one hour and six minutes, but an express train in forty-six minutes. Five thousand passengers and ten thousand tons of goods could be conveyed through the tube daily.

A method of rendering wood measurably incombustible, and for preserving it when underground, is proposed by Dr. Reinsch. The wood, which must not be plained is placed for twenty-four hours in a liquid composed of one part of concentrated silicate of potassa and three parts of pure water. After having been removed from this liquid, and dried for several days, the wood is again soaked in this liquid, and, after having been again dried, is painted over with a mixture of one part cement and four parts of the liquid above described. After the first coat of this paint is dry, the painting is repeated twice. Of the paint alluded to, too large quantities are not to be made up at once, because it rapidly becomes very dry and hard. No tests or experiments are reported of the value of this method over other processes for the same purpose, but the Chemical News states that wood thus treated is rendered uninflamable, and does not decay underground.

The debt of the state of New York, under Gov. Hoffman's administration has been reduced upwards of ten millions of dollars. Gov. Hoffman being a democrat, no radical paper will breathe about this large reduction of the debt. What a pity we have not more democratic governors so that some of the burdens under which the people smart might be removed by a faithful management of affairs.

Duke Alexis has contributed $5,000 to the poor of New York. It is understood that he has given $2,000 for the poor of Boston; and that he will add $5,000 to the Chicago relief fund.

## Dedication of the M. E. Church.

The dedication of the M. E. Church of Sprucetown, near Potters Mills, took place on Sabbath, Dec. 17 1871. The occasion called out a large and appreciative concourse of people.

The day was mild and sunny. Coming to the church from the South West it was pleasant to behold the glitering whiteness and massive beauty of the church's spire. Its location on the summit of the hill, too, adds greatly to its appearance.

The architecture of the house is molded on the general plan of churchs now built in cities and towns—basement below and audience room above. A few steps with a slight turn ushers you into a room as commodious, comfortable and pleasant as any in the valley. On the day of its dedication, this room was densely filled with an intelligent and happy people. This large audience, doubtless, is to be taken as a compliment to Rev. Bowman, D. D., from the University of Indiana, who was present to deliver the dedicatory sermon.

Among his assistants were Revs. McMurry, P. E. Houghawaut, pastor in charge, and Crosthwait.

After the customary exercises in the morning, Dr. Bowman arose and preached from the following text: "For the Son of man is come to save that which is lost," Mathew, XVIII, 11."

It is impossible to convey a correct impression of the D's discourse, without a publication of the entire sermon. This we have not the power to do. But we think the main thoughts would be suggested by a few simple propositions.

I. Sin is in the world beyond doubt.

a. Neither Science nor Religion can explain its origin.

b. But religion tells how sin entered, and, with that, all our woe with loss of Eden.

c. Science is wont to set aside the claims of religion, because it can not fathom the depth of the mystery.

Mystery is in everything, Illustration: water is oxygen and hydrogen. But the *how* of the union science cannot explain, and yet it must believe the fact. We ask the same in religion.

II. The Bible alone has a remedy for sin. Science admits sin, but proposes no remedy. Under this head the Dr. showed his greatest ability. The plan of salvation was thoroughly explained from the bottom. The system of Jewish types, the relation of the ancient worship to the death of Jesus, and all the auxiliary means instituted by God to culminate in the death of Christ, received a lucid treatment. In the death of Christ culminates the plan of salvation That glorious death was held up in a new light, at least, new to some. In what did the glory of Christ's death consist? Did not martyrs die singing in the flames? What mean the strange words, "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me?" Why was he reluctant to suffer the death on the cross, while good men everywhere render themselves up cheerfully?

Because he *tasted death for every man,"* Do we understand the force of that word *"tasted?"* Then think, "for *every man."* In yielding up himself he made an offering for the sins of the entire race. The benefit of this death, so glorious in itself and so important in its results, the earnest divine pressed home to each conscience. The force of the sermon was seen in the tearful eyes of a convinced congregation. At its close, the congregation contributed almost three thousand dollars. In the evening Presiding Elder McMurray, preached an eloquent sermon, after which the additional amount was collected, amounting in the total to thirty five hundred dollars. Dedicatory services of the M. E. Church were then performed, after which the Rev. Dr. Bowman, pronounced the benediction.

May the God of holy energy and peace keep his people of the church, in the narrow way to the sunny land of immortal rest. May he lead erring men and women, through the instrumentality of these working christians, to a humble trust in his death, and deliver them from sin.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

## Cure for Cancer.

There being several serious cases of cancer in Pennsvalley we copy the following cure, sent to the Pittsburg Post, by one, who says he has tried it, and hope it may prove beneficial to others:

I wish to make known through your widely circulated paper to the many now suffering with cancer. In 1863 a cancer came on my left hand after much suffering, all remedies failing me. I had it burned out with costics. It made its appearance again in my right arm, being more troublesome than before; I suffered almost death again with costic burning; this seemed to check it for a while. It next broke out in my right hand. In the spring of 1871 it grew very fast until the hand became helpless and I carried it in a sling; all remedies and costics failing me this time I feared my hand must be taken off. On hearing of several persons cured by drinking wild tea and poulticing the cancer with the tea grounds I commenced using wild tea in earnest. I abstained from using coffee and other tea and in four weeks was cured as well as it ever was. I am acquainted with two citizens of Pittsburg that have been cured of cancer by drinking wild tea within the last few months. For the sake of suffering humanity I make known these facts. Wild tea grows in most of the States and is well known. This remedy should have the widest publicity.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Health Officer, Allegheny City P

## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

For 1872. Twenty-seventh year. This splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing new inventions; novelties in mechanics, manufactures, chemistry, photography, architecture, agriculture, engineering, science art.

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TERMS.—$3 a year; $1,50 half year; Clubs of ten Copies for one year each, $25,00. with splendid premium to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel-Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

In connection with the publication of the Scientific American, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for procuring Patents.

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## A Musical Treat.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for January comes to us in a new dress. It is printed on thicker paper, and is in every respect superior to its many predecessors. The selections are evidently made with great care, and it is really wonderful how few poor pieces appear among the hundreds that are given. Volume IX, commences with the January number. Price 30 cents; or $3 per year The publisher offers six back numbers for $1, and we advise all our Musical readers to take advantage of the offer. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January, 1872. This number of Godey contains a handsome steel plate with the title "The Secret," a steel plate title page, a tableau picture, and fashion-plate. In addition to these an extra fine plate will be found of parlor ornaments, printed in a variety of rich colors. Then we have the double plate—"Mrs. Lolipop's Party"—the first of the promised series. "A New Year's Call" in a choice wood-cut. A goodly number of stories and miscellaneous, an excellent piece of music by the musical editor, and a suburban residence in the Italian style by the Messrs. Hobbs.

1872. Splendid Inducements. 1872

## THE WEEKLY PATRIOT.

Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

The old favorite Democratic Weekly, the Patriot will appear on the first of January, 1872, Greatly enlarged and changed from present quarto to a mammoth folio. It will contain more Reading Matter than any other Weekly published in Pennsylvania.

It will furnish all the Political and General news of the current week in condensed form.

It will give an accurate report of the markets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Harrisburg.

Its Literary Department will contain Tales, Essays, Poetry, etc., by the best American and European writers.

It will contain such full and faithful reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings as will afford its readers a clear understanding of the doings of the public servants. During the session of the Legislature it will be of special interest and value to every Pennsylvanian.

### The Next President.

The great impending struggle for the Presidency will soon commence. Within one year from this time the American people will have determined whether or not the centralization of the powers of the government in the hands of a corrupt oligarchy, the plundering of the tax-payer by thieving officials, the denial of equal political right to the proscribed citizens of the Southern States, and the substitution of the will of a party for the fundamental law of the land, shall cease or continue. It shall be the easnest and unflagging endeaver of the Patriot to educate its readers in the belief that the time has come when an earnest and determined effort must be made to arrest political power from the hands of our present rulers. It should, therefore, be read by every voter who can be induced to cast an honest, intelligent and patriotic ballot. To this end it has been determined to fix the following exceedingly low rates for the

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| One Copy, six months | 1,25 |
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| Ten Copies, one year, each | 1,50 |
| Twenty Copies, one year, each | 1,25 |
| Fifty Copies, and upwards, one year, each | 1,00 |

An extra copy free, is furnished to the Agent sending in clubs of ten or more. A copy of the Daily Patriot will be sent, free, to the Agent sending in clubs of fifty or more. All papers will be separately addressed, but must go to one post office. (See direction below.)

Chairmen of Democratic County Committee, and others interested in the cause of good government, are respectfully requested to act as Agents for the formation of Clubs for the Weekly Patriot.

### THE DAILY PATRIOT,

Published every morning, Surdays excepted, is a first class newspaper, containing full telegraphic reports, special Washington dispatches, the most complete and accurate market reports, full accounts of proceedings of Congress and Legislature, spicy editorials, etc.

One Copy, one year, by mail, $7; Five Copies, do., $32; Ten Copies, do., $60. Large Clubs at two last named rates. Papers may be separately addressed, but must be taken in one package. The money must accompany the order to insure attention.

DIRECTIONS.—Additions to Clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above Club rates. Changes in Club Lists made only on request of persons receiving packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post office and State, to which it has been preeviously sent.

TERMS.—Cash in advance. Send Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Bills sent by Mail will be at the risk of the sender

Send for prospectus and specimen copy. Adress "THE PATRIOT."
Harrisburg, Pa.

BOALTS for Buggies and Carriagbor sizes in use; Fire Bolts, ditto, at
ap10'68 IRWIN & WILSON'

NOTICE.—All persons having unpaid vendue notes in the hands of the undersigned, are hereby notified that the same fell due on the 8th inst., and that immediate payment of the same is earnestly requested.
dec15.3t, BENJ. BITNER.

## 1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vaster outside audiences which cannot gather to the State-house, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest-time. As we sow we shall reap.

The World's seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

The World will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

1.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace, and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who desery the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and underdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that today marches deliberately on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

2.—All those who would maintain the honor of republics, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debts.

3.—All those who would cut down to fewer and fit objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly treble, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest on debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift; likewise all those who would spare a little of the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own too much.

4.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom-houses of half their officials, rid the statute-books of half their odious snares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our native industries.

5.—All those who would lower the rates also ot our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public reyenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

6.—All those who would abolish every unlawful tax, like that on incomes; every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency; every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper-money.

THE WORLD will aim—as the recognized and leading organ of the Democratic party in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence—to fulfill this it's mission and duty with steadfast boldness and fidelity; to inspire in the ranks of those who think the same things concerning the Republic an united, organized, determined, and persistent zeal; to win new recruits from among those who have been enemies to the Democracy in the conflicts of a dead past; and to marshal an unbroken phalanx to the triumph at the ballot-box (true battle-field of Liberty, Equality, and Law.

### As a Vehicle of News,

THE WORLD will spare no expense, no energy, to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Its fresh, abundant, varied, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature, will be discussed, as becomes

### A Trustworthy Organ of Opinion,

with candor, with steady devotion to sound public and private morals, with special knowledge for special themes, and with various and wide-reaching apprehension of the manifold interests of men and women in their homes, their market-places, their work-shops, and their farms.

### THE WEEKLY WORLD.

A large qvarto sheet, printed throughout in large type, and published every Wednesday morning. Among its prominent features are:

1. ITS VERY FULL AND ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS, embracing the LIVE STOCK markets of New York, Albany, Brighton, Gambridge, and Philadelphia; the NEW YORK COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET, and GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS of the country; and full reports of the NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. Each of these reports is complied with great care, and contains the latest quotations that can be obtained up to the time of putting the paper to press.

2. Its AGRICULTRAL DEPARTMENT, which contains each week articles on practical and scientific farming that are of great value to the American farmers.

3. A very full report of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute is printed in each issue of the Weekly WORLD, *the day after the meeting of the Club.* By this arrangement the report appears in the Weekly WORD one week in advance of its publication in any other weekly paper.

4. A portion of the Weekly WORLD is reserved for family reading matter, including original and selected stories, poems, waifs of humor, and extracts from books and periodicals. Particular attention will be given to this department during the year.

5. A special feature of the Weekly WORLD is a carefully complied summary of the news of each week. It is made so complete that no one who reads it can fail of being well posted on all the important news of the day.

### The Semi-weekly World,

published Tuesday and Friday, is a large quarto sheet, containing all the news published in the Daily WORLD, with the exception of such local reports as may be of no interest to non-residents of New York City. Its market reports are as full as those of the daily edition, and it contains, besides interesting literary matter, on Friday of each week, a full report of the Farmers' Club.

### The Daily World

contains *all the news* of the day that can be obtained by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, and thorough discussions of all topics of interest.

### The World Almanac,

commenced in 1868, has been published about the 1st of January, in 1868, 1870, and 1871. That for 1872 will be ready about January 1st.

THE WORLD ALMANAC contains a great quantity of invaluable political information of use to every voter, and of such a character as can be obtained in no other publication. In it are printed the full official returns of every important election held during the year preceeding the issue of the Almanac; the vote of New York State by election districts, and New Jersey by towns; the names of and vote for members of both branches of the New York Legislature; the returns of the New York City municipal election; list of members of the United States Government, of Congress, and of the several State governments, and other statistical matter. THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1872 will be necessary to every Democrat who desires to keep himself thoroughly posted in facts and figures.

### CAMPAIGN YEAR—REDUCED RATES.

TERMS BY MAIL.

Weekly World.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Copy, 1 year | $2,00 |
| Five Copies, 1 year, separately addressed | 8,00 |
| Ten Copies, 1 year, separately addressed, and an extra Copy to getter-up of Club | 15,00 |
| Twenty Copies, 1 year, separately addressed, and an extra Copy to getter-up of Club | 25,00 |
| Fifty Copies, 1 year, separately addressed, and the Semi-Weekly, 1 year, to getter-up of Club | 50,00 |
| One Hundred Copies, 1 year, separately addressed, and the Daily, 1 year to getter-up of Club | 100,00 |

Semi-Weekly World.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Copy, 1 year | $4,00 |
| Two Copies, 1 year, separately addressed | 6,00 |
| Five Copies, 1 year, separately addressed | 12,00 |
| Ten Copies, 1 year, separately, and an extra Copy to getter-up of Club | 20,00 |

Daily World.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Copy, 1 year | $10,00 |
| One Copy, 6 months | 5,00 |
| One Copy, 3 months | 2,50 |
| One Copy, 1 year, with Sunday Edition | 12,00 |
| One Copy, 6 months, with Sunday Edition | 6,00 |
| One Copy, 3 months, with Sunday Edition | 3,00 |
| One Copy, 1 month, with Sunday Edition | 1,00 |

The World Almanac,

(For 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Price, Single Copies, of either year, postpaid | $0,20 |
| Seven Copies, of either year, postpaid | 1,00 |

Directions.

Additions to Clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above Club rates.

Changes in Club Lists made only on receiving Club packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post office, and State to which it has previously been sent.

TERMS—Cash in advance. Send Post-office Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. Bills sent by Mail will be at the risk of the sender.

We have no travelling agents. Specimen copies, posters, etc., sent free of charge, wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders and letter to

*"THE WORLD," 35 Park Row, N. Y.*

Carriage

MANUFACTORY

Centre Hall, Pa.,

GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to gine perfect satisfaction. He will also have a five assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials

An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none suporior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

CARD.

J. E. Caldwell &Co.

No. 902 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Desire to envite the especial attention of purchasers and others visiting the city, to their unusually large and varied assortment of

NEW JEWELRY,
FINE WATCHES
OF MOST RELIABLE MAKERS.
GOLD CHAINS.
ARTISTIC SILVER WARE
FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS.
TABLE CUTLEREY, ELECTRO PLATED GOODS
OF FINEST QUALITY.
*FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS,*
Received DIRECT FROM PARIS during the present season.

Courteous and polite attention is extended to all who may be induced to accept a cordial invitation to visit their beautiful store,

902 CHESTNUT ST.

jul14.6m

The Post
FOR
1872.

The year 1872 will be one fraught with unusual political interests to the people of the whole country—there being a President and a Congress to elect, besides several important State elections.

Upon the result of that election depends the future welfare and perpetuity of our political institutions.

They can best be saved by circulating among the voters such newspapers as advocate a free, liberal, Constitutional Government.

In the future as in the past we shall continue to labor unceasingly for a government, of

FREE PRINCIPLES,

And at all times and under all circumstances defand and sustain such a government against all it attacks, matters not what pretext may be set up to accomplish its overthrow.

WE WILL ADVOCATE

The following propositions as essential to the preservation of our political institutiono against the machinations of the unscrupulous leaders of the Radical party:

1. The administration of the Government in consonance with the pure and patriotic principles laid down by the founder of the Republic.

2. Opposition to military rule and dictation under any pretext or alleged necessity.

3. Equal rights to all citizens, including the right for every citizen to be tried for an alleged offence, in the civil courts in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

4. Free and fair elections everywhere, without interference by the President, or intimidation by Federal bayonets.

5. Reduced taxation, honest, economical government, and Cival Service Reform.

6. A financial policy that will not oppress the productive industries of the country.

7. An end to lobby schemes, monopolies and land grabbing.

8. A change of the public administration and the overthrow of the cormorants who are now depleting the public treasury.

9. The overthrow of the corrupt State governments in the South which impose heavier burdens of taxation upon the North by keeping half the country in a state of Bankruptcy and Poverty.

THE WEEKLY POST

Will not only reflect the sentiments of the Democrtic party fearlessly, boldly and and with a decent firmness, but will also be a vehicle of News.

THE LATEST MARKETS,

Down to the hour of going to press, including not only the Live Stock Markets of Pittsburg and Allegheny, but every principal point in the world.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Will be made a specialty while the Arts, Agriculture, Science, Literature, &c., will each receive a proper share of attention. The Weekly Post is a forty-eight-column newspaper, printed on the best material, with clear new type and will be published at the following low

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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|---|---|
| One copy 1 year | $2,00 |
| In clubs of 5 or more | 1,50 |

An extra copy sent free where the club exceeds ten.

THE DAILY POST by mail per annum $8,00.

We ask all who desire to see the principles above set forth put into practical operation to aid in the work by subscribing for THE WEEKLY POST. Specimen copies sent free on application. Address

JAS. P. BARR & Co.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale a two story dwelling house and Lot, on Main street, Centre Hall, with stable and all necessary outbuildings, and choice fruit on the premises, and water in the yard. The house is as good as new. For futher partsculars apply to
U. D. OSSMAN,
11aug.tf. Centre Hall

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the books and notes of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, have been placed in the hands of Alex. Shannon, at Centre Hall, for settlement and collection, All persons having accounts in said books, are requested to call at his office, in Centre Hall, Centre County, Pa., before the first day of January, 1872, and settle the same otherwise after which time they will be proceeded against according to law.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

GROCERIES!
The Chepast,
purest, best.
OPPOSITE THE IRON FRONT,
On Allegheny Street,
RUHL & GAULT.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Hams, Dried Beef, Salt, Pickles, Butter, Flour, Corn Meal, Buckweat Flour, and everything usualy kept in a well regulated first class Grocery Store
mar3,6m RUHL & GAULT.

COAL,
LIME,
and POWDER!

COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO.

STERNBERG

Has been to the extreme end of the market For BOOTS & SHOES to Boston.

For DRY GOODS to New York.

For CLOTHING to Philadelphia.

Each article bought directly from the Manufacturer, with a desire to suit this market.

FINE ALPACAS from 40c to 75c the finest—equal to $1,25 alpacas.

SUITS—from $10 to $18, best all wool Cassimeres.

HE THEREFORE NOW OFFERS BETTER BARGAINS THAN ELSEWHERE.

Carpets at old rates, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard, for the best.

DRY GOODS, NO ADVANCE,

And selling from 12½ to 16 cents, the be calicoes, and muslins in proportion, at rates.

Women's Shoes, common good, to wear all summer, at $1 per pair

Fine Boots from $3,50 to $7,50 for best.

CLOTHING

at the lowest rates, and sold at 1857 price

SUITS,

from $10,00 to $18 for the best.

CALL AND SEE,

and if it aint true, Sternberg will treat.

They only ask people to come and see even if they do not wish to buy.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description.—Call and supply yourselves at the lowest possible rates at
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

BAROMETERS and Thermometers at IRWIN & WILSONS.

PRUNES and DRIED CURRANTS so the very best quality just receiveda Wolf's old stand

Ladies Trusses.

This invaluable article for females, is now to be had at Herlacher's store, and no other place in Centre county. Ladies remember that these trusses can be had at Centre Hall tf.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.
sep11'68;1y

J. P. ODENKIRK,
WITH
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & COMPANY
No. 47, NORTH THIRD ST., PHIL'A
between Market and Arch, formerly 104.
MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Oil Shades, Wick Yarn, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Grain Bags, Window Paper, Batting, &c. Also, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Brushes, Looking Glasses, &c. dec9-1y

R. C. CHEESMAN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND MILITARY AGENT, and Conveyancer. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and all instruments of writing faithfully attended to. Special attention given to the collection of Bounty and Pension claims. Office nearly opposite the Court House, two doors above Messrs. Bush & Yocum's Law Office Bellefonte, Pa
10jun1y

UNION PATENT CHURN, the best in useat IRWIN & WILSON'S.
ap10'68.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks, spoons, &c, at
ap10.68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf'well known old Stand.

GREAT FIRE!
Great Destruction
of high prices!
SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS!
at the Old Stand of
of WM. WOLF
at Centre Hall.
LADIES AND GENTS
DRESS GOODS.
DRY GOODS.
AND
GROCERIES
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.
ALSO, A CHEAP LINE OF
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
CALICOE
AND
SHAWLS,
ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
NOTIONS,
SYRUPS, COFFEES,
also a large stock of
FISH, the best, all kinds,
MACKEREL and HERRING
the best and cheapest in the market
apr71 WM. WOLF.

Furniture Rooms!
J. O. DEININGER,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND

His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere.




PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.

OUR CELEBRATED

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.

Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made ... SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS. ... $2.00. Address,

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations ... TAIN PENS sold by this Company. ... State, plainly written, and orders will meet with prompt attention.
21janly

WM. H. BLAIR, H Y STITZER
BLAIR & STITZER,
Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office, on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb19'69tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J D SHUGERT
President, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and
ap10'68tf Coupons.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's new building opposite the Court House. may5,t

Science on the Advance.
C. H. Gutelius,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-law. Office in Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa.
J. P. GEPHART,
with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court.
7jan'70tf

SYRUP, the finest ever made, just received, cheap at Wolf's old stand—try i

PARLOR COOK STOVES Parlor Stoves, and four sizes of Gas burners constantly on hand and for sale
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON'S

HORN BLANKETS AND SLEIGH BELLS, at low prices, at
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON'

HANDLES and Door Bells, all kinds at
ap10' IRWIN & WILSON

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap by IRWIN & WILSON.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY, DEC. 22., 1871.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

**LOCAL NEWS.**—Our friends will oblige us by sending in any items of local interest, including deaths, marriages, &c., as such are eagarly read by your friends in the west, many of whom get the Reporter. We would esteem its favor if our kind patrons would occasionally mail a copy of the Reporter to relatives and acquaintances who formerly lived in Centre county and removed to other parts, which would induce many to become subscribers.

—0—

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side of the county, is now greater than that of any two papers in the county, hence business men who wish to reach the Pennsvalley trade, wih advance their own interests, by advertising in the REPORTER. Our subscription list is open to the inspection of all who wish to advertise.

—0—

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper, headed "Great-est Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan 27 y.

—0—

TAX NOTICE.—In accordance with an act of Assambly, notice is hereby given to the citizens of Potter, from whom taxes for school purposes for the present year are due, that on all such taxes paid to the undersigned Treasurer, at his residence on or before 15th of November next there will be a deduction of five per centum. On all taxes paid within one month after said date no deduction will be made, and that upon all school taxes remaining unpaid after December 15th next there will be an addition of five per centum By order of the Board.

FRED. KURTZ, Treasurer.

aug25.3m

Next week there will be no paper issued from this office, in accordance with an established custom, and to allow our hands full elbow room for the holidays.

A merry christmas to all readers of the Reporter, and the remaining few of mankind.

The Reformed Sabbath School of Aaronsburg, will hold a Festival on New Year's eve.

—Dr. Musser has taken Dr. David Mingle as a partner in the practice of medicine, at Aaronsburg.

—Mr. J. Stees has become an associate with Mr. Orwig, in the publication of the Miffinburg Telegraph. May he like it.

—At the recent dedication of the new Evangelical church, at Woodward. $600 were raised upon the occasion, which leaves the church free of debt.

In a recent visit to our place, Mr. Miller, President of our railroad, gave us a very gratifying account of the large business already done on the road between Mifflinburg and Lewisburg; the traffic is beyond expectation, and a paying thing for the road. This report we find coroborated by the following item from the Lewisburg Chronicle:

Business on the Branch railroad has greatly increased since its extension up the valley. Yesterday, the freight cars numbered fifty-four, and a heavy freight engine "stalled" in its attempt to haul them. The sidings at the Junction are also inadequate for the accommodation of the cars necessary for the Branch service.

We are revising our subscription list, and find names from which subscription is due back as far as 1868 and 1869; we strike those off, as we can not afford to print so large a paper (paying cash for work and material) and then send the REPORTER for years without receiving pay. We will soon enter upon a new volume, and should be pleased to have our patrons make advance payment a rule.

### OBITUARY.

On the 6th inst., in Pine Grove, of Diphtheria, James Irvin Musser, aged 25 years, and 12 days.

The death of Mr. James I. Musser, has cast a peculier melancholy and gloom over the entire community. A death occuring under circumstances in which this did—so unlooked for, and so little expected, has had the effect of creating a sadness seldom witnessed. A shaddow of gloom over-hangs every countenance—every heart has been moved, and every sympathetic chord has been touched. Eight days previous to his death, he led to the Bridal Alter a beautiful young lady, (daughter of Mr. P. Lytle,) and in the presence of a large company he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to the lady of his choice. To all human appearances, a bright and happy and prosperous future was reasonably expected and predicted by the numerous friends and acquaintances of the pappy pair.

But death has stricken down the young husband, and blasted every hope, and blighted every anticipation, and the young and happy bride, a weeping widow—the Bridal adornments lain aside, and the habiliments of mourning assumed.

On Friday the 1st inst., a large and respectable company gathered at the residence of Mr. George Musser, the Father of the deseased, when a most sumptuous dinner was prepared by the Mother in honor to her son. All hearts were joyous, and happy, and the most cordial congratulations extended to the Bride and Groom. There stood the young husband in all the strength and pride of manhood and noble bearing, with his young and beautiful wife leaning on his strong arm. No one dreamed, or thought that the King of terrors, could step in, and with unrelenting hand mar a scene where all seemed so hopeful, so joyous, and so happy. But, alas! alas! how little is the future known to us. On Saturday the 2d inst, Mr. Musser complained of sore throat, but was still going about. On Sabbath morning Dr. Smith, was called in, who pronounced the disease an attack of Diphtheria. Yet no one thought the case a critical one untill Wednesday morning the day of his death, when the disease assumed its most violent form, and refused to yield to human skill and effort, and the patient sufferer passed into the unknown and unseen future without a struggle; thus in the short space of eight days, this community passed throught scenes so extreme, and so adverse, which adpear more like a dream than a reality.

1st. The joyful festivities of a wedding and infair seasons. 2d. On the wake of these were introduced the distressing scenes of a death bed with all their heart-rending realities and 3d, The solemen funeral procession bearing to the grave the young husband, the Son, and the Brother.

The community is amazed and stunned over a dispensation which so fearfully and quickly reverses the scene of human life, from joy the most exquisite, to sorrow the most profound, from laughing to weeping.

We all bow with reverence and in humility before high Heaven, and exclaim oh! how inscrutible are thy Providences, O Lord God Almighty.

M. G. E.

The cold on Thursday morning was so intense—10 deg. below zero—that we could not get to pressing in time for the mails, as usual, which will account for some of our patrons receiving this issue a day later.

BIG HOGS.—Our whilomtowusman, Mr. A. D. Swartz, of Benner twp., reports a hog, which weighed, dressed, 515 pounds. If Adam had stayed at Centre Hall, that pig would surely have kicked the beam to the tune of 600

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.—The Boalsburg Luth. S. School will hold its anniversary, on Sunday Dec. 24th; on Saturday, Dec. 23rd, there will be given a literary entertainment in the academy hall; on Saturday and Monday evenings, Dec. 23rd and 25th a refreshment saloon will be open, and a Christmas tree put up for the receipt of gifts for distribution. The proceeds of these exercises go to the Luth. S. S.

The weather was cold this week. On Tuesday a little snow, and on Wednesday quite a storm and cold.

We are sorry to learn that Judge Burchfield, was badly hurt a few days ago, by being thrown from his buggy, his horse having run off. The judge had his right arm broken between the elbow and wrist, and his shoulder dislocated by the fall.

Maj. Buoy, of Lewistown, well known in this valley as a stage-proprietor, died last week.

BELFOND Detsember der 18th, 1871.—Mine Lever Reporter: Ich hop dere shoont long ken breef gashriaa, de oorsoch is ich hop ken tsite gahot. Ich hop now net feel nyichkata tsu fertsala, over ich will duch ein glaner breef tsoma tsu mocha.

De lite doroom sin tsimolick ol fartick butchera, un hen de warsht uf Lenkt. Es sie flash is olawile sex sent es poont. Uxaflashe es same. De bowera sin bissy om froocht ny fora tsoom morick De bisness im deshtora is goot olawile, abortch ons Zimme man Bros., & Co. De karl hen en fuller shtore, ol ny goots, oon wolfeil. Se sin oricka clevera carl, un kenna dietch shevetsa. Ich cauf ol my goots foon ena, wile ich so dietch bin con ied net in denna yankee shtora deela.

De carl hen aw de Singer ney mashena tsu for caufa. De lite sawga ol de wara de beshta. Ich glawbs aw fu my groos mooter any derfoom ganot. Ich war im shtore der onner dawk, un do hut en carl uf anes foom de moshena ganate, dorick muslein, dooch, letther, past boret, un ich will der grenk grege won er net dorick en boart en fartle stol dick ganate hut. Se fercaufa feel derfoom un de lite woo noch kena hen Suttasich en Singer cawfa. Over ich moos uf hara, de fraw will bock huls hova. En ondermol shriva ich ma SIMON BOPPADECKLE.

The great cause of so many young people being gray headed is on account of their having used the vile compounds which have been flooding the market so long. *Nature's Hair Restorative* is a sure remedy for this. Clear as crystal; no poison; perfectly sweet, clean and reliable. All druggists sell it. See advertisement. 2t.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Centre Co. Teachers' Institute will commence its 25th annual session, in Reynold's Hall, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 26th.

A copy of the programme has been handed us, and from it we observe that the sessions will be interesting to citizens, directors, and teachers, all of whom are invited to be present and participate, particularly the latter, for whose improvement those Institutes have been inaugurated. From the programme we copy as follows:

Prof. J. W. Shomaker, of Philadelphia, will deliver a Lecture on Tuesday evening. Mrs. R H. Shoemaker, Associate Principal of the Philadelphia Institute of Elocution and the Languages, will give an Elocutionary Entertainment, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Institute. James Calder, D. D., President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, will deliver a Lecture on Thursday Evening. Prof. J. S. Roberts, of the Bellefonte Academy, will be present during the week. Supt. A. R. Horne, of Williamsport, will be with us a portion of the week. Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker, will give instruction in Reading and Elocution during the entire Session. N. L. Atwood, a prominent Institute worker, and now a teacher of the county, will be with us the entire week. The Principals of Academies and High Schools of the County have been invited and are expected to be present. Essays will be read by different lady teachers of the county.

The exercises will be interspersed during the day and evening with vocal and instrumental music.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the members of the Farmer's Mutal Fire Insurance Company of Centre County, and election of twelve Directors, to conduct the affairs of the Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of John Spangler, Centre Hall, on Monday the 8th of January, 1872. The annual statement of the transactions of the Company for the past year will be presented. Members generally are requested to attend.

GEO. BUCHANON, Pres't.
ALEX. SHANNON, Sec'y. dec 22.

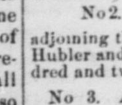
ORPHANS COURT SALE—

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, willbe sold at public sale, on the premises, in Haines township, in the said county, on Thursday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1872, the following described real estate, late of Jacob Hosterman, deceased, to wit:

No 1. A valuable messuage and tractof land situated in said township of Haines, on the public road leading from Aaronsburg to Woodward, bounded by lands of John A. Orndorff, Michial Fiedler and A. Dutwitler—and containing

Forty-Five Acres

and one hundred and fifty-three perches now in the occupancy of the widow of the deceased. The improvements are a convenient



Mansion House, a Good Bank Barn, a Newly Built Blacksmith Shop, and all other necesary out buildings. There is a spring of never failing water, near the house, and running water through the farm. There is also a young thrifty orchard in bearing. The fences are in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation.

No2. A TRACT OF LAND

adjoining the above, and lands of John Hubler and others containing five hundred and twenty-four perches.

No 3. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN land situated in said township of Haines, containing thirty-two acres, adjacent and convenient to No. 1 and 2.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue within one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. C. HOSTERMAN,
D. O. BOWER,
Administrators.

dec15.71-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

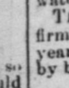
THURSDAY, DEC. 28th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following piece of land situated in the township of Harris, county of Centre, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone thence along lands of the heirs of B. T. Berry, dec'd., and Jacob Hurst, South 82½ degrees East 61 and eight-tenth perches to a stone, thence along the lands of Christian Gingerich, north 15 degrees West 89 and six-tenth perches to a stone; thence along lands of the heirs of John Irvin, dec'd., South 26 degrees West 87 and six tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTEEN ACRES and ALLOWANCE

There are erected on the premises, a good two Story Log-Wheatherboarded House, Wash House,



Bank Barn and other necessary outbuildings all of which are in good order. A thriving

YOUNG ORCHARD

in full bearing, and a well of never-failing water are also on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

DANIEL T. WIELAND,
DANIEL HESS,
Administrators.

SALES.—Sale of Meslame Reese's property in Gregg twp., on 9th Jan.

Sale of real estate of Michael Wieland, in Harris twp., on 28th Dec.

Sale of real estate of Jacob Hosterman, dec'd, in Haines twp., on 4th Jan.

Sale of personal property of Michael Kreamer, dec'd, in Haines twp., on 22nd Dec.

Mr. Johnsonbach of Harris twp., had his arm broken, a few days ago, whilst threshing.

Mrs. Kreamer's dwelling, near Pleasant Gap, was destroyed by fire with its contents, on Sunday night.

TWO SUICIDES BY HANGING.—Chas. Ringler, who had been quartered in the jail at Bellefonte, for some time, on last Monday evening, shoved off this mortal coil, by hanging himself at a bedpost in his cell, by means of a knit scarf, which he had worn around his neck. Ringler belonged to Benner township, and was sort of a worthless character and addicted to rum. His age was about 60.

A man named Richard, living in Bald-Eagle took the "new departure," by hanging himself or last Saturday.

Wanted! Wanted! Wanted!

Money! Money! Money!

For our stock of clothings, and to get it, we shall offer extraordinary inducements during the next week. The stock must be sold. Show Case for sale.

HIRSCH & BRO., Milroy.

### The New Over There.

*(Published by Request.)*

They have reached a sunny shore,
And will never hunger more;
All their griefs and pains are o'er, over there.

And they need no lamp by night,
For their day is always bright;
And their Savior is their light over there.

*Chorus.*

Over there.................. over there,
Over there, over there, over there, over there,
They can never know a fear over there, over there

All their streeets are shining gold,
And their glory is untold,
This is the Saviour's blissful fold, over there.

Now they feel no chilling blast,
For their winter time is past;
And there summer always last's over there.

They can never know a fear,
For the Saviour's always near,
And with them is endless cheer, over there.

*Chorus.*

They have fought the weary fight,
Jesus saved them by his might;
Now they dwell with him in light, over there;

Soon we'll reach the shining strand,
But we'll wait our lords command,
Till we see his beckning hand, over there.

*Chorus.*

### SMALL POX.

The following succinct facts, in reference to this terrible disease, have been indisputably established by the careful observation of scientific men at home and abroad:

1. That infants should be vaccinated in a month after birth.

2. That vaccination should be repeated at the age of fourteen years.

3. That the older persons grow after that, the less danger there is of an attack of small pox or varioloid, which is small pox modified by previous vaccination, and that after fifty years there is no danger of an attack.

4. Still, if there is any danger of unusual exposure to the disease, or if it prevails largely in a community, it is safer to be vaccinated again.

5. Nurses in small pox hospitals who are re-vaccinated are almost wholly exempt, while other nurses, who are careless of revaccination, have varioloid in cases ten times more numerous.

6. That the father the remove of the vaccine matter from what was taken from the cow, the more necessary is revaccination—that is, vaccine matter loses some of its power in every person it passes through, hence if city practitioners should take all their matter from the cow direct, every ten years, the community would be greatly safer.

7. No authenticated case has yet occured where any disease has been communicated through vaccine matter, other than modified small pox. This statement should be fixed upon the memory of the intelligent reader, as bare assertions to the contrary are recklessly made by a certain class of uneducated persons, who write on matters pertaining to health and disease.

8. It is a very rare occurrence that any person who has been once well vaccinated and was in good health at the time suffers from varioloid. Those who have varioloid after having been vaccinated once suffer because it did not take well or some other disease was in the system at the time, or the matter was at too great a remove from the original source, the cow.

MILROY MARKETS.
Corrected by John M'Dowell.

White wheat 1,45....Red wheat 1,40....Rye 70.....Corn 70......Oats 40......Barley 65. Cloverseed 5,50......Timothyseed, 350......... Salt 2 50 per sack,................................ Bacon 10c......Ham 16......Butter 20... Eggs 20......Plaster 9 50

BELLEFONTEMARKETS.
Corrected by Keller & Musser.

White Wheat $1,35, Red 130... Rye...... 75..... Corn 60.......Oats .40.......Barley 65. 70......Cloverseed 5,50 ......Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 7.......Pork per pound 09 Butter 30.......Eggs 30. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 10......Bacon 8 ......Ham 12.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 6th ints, by Rev. Robert Hamill, Theodore S. Christ, M. D., of Chester, Pa. formerly of Lewisburg, and Miss Sarah, daughter of Moses Thompson, Esq., of Centre Furnace, Pa.

On the 21st, ult., at the Reformed Parsonage, at Rabersburg by the Rev. W. G. Engle, Mr. Oliver Henry Wolfe to Miss Annie G. Weaver, both of Brush Valley, Pa.

On the 30th, ult., at the Reformed Parsonage, by the same, Mr. Benj. Royer, to Miss Amanda Stover, both of Brush Valley.

On the 30th ult., at the Ref. Parsonage, by the same, Mr. Jacob H. Kephart to Miss Sarah A. Royer, both of Brush Valley.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. P. Sahm, Mr. Robert Hosterman, to Miss Sarah Jane Wolf, both of Haines township.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. David Bartges of Penn Hall, to Miss Emma A. Frankenberger of Penn twp.

To be had at Herlacher & Cromiller's

Furniture.

A lot of good new Furniture on hand, such as one Bureau, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c.

Gloves.

A splendid lot of Buckskin Gloves, driving Gloves, dress Gloves.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Meslame Reese, of Gregg township, County of Centre, Penn'a, by deed of voluntary assignment, has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Meslame Reese, to John Rishel, Gregg township, county and State aforsaid, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Meslame Reese. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Meslame Reese will make payment to the said Assignee, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

JOHN RISHEL, Assignee.
15dec.6t

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to

C. H. HENNICK, Gregg twp.
13oct.tf

### FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a tract of timberland, located between the Brush and Thick Mountains, nearly due south of Rebersburg, containing 17½ acres, which he offers for sale. It is well timbered, and easy of access from Brush Valley.

For all desired information call on the undersigned.

C. H. REITER, Aaronsburg, Pa.
13oct.tf

USE

PAIN CURE OIL

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"

FOR

Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.

BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, . . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, . . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, . . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED, And we challenge the World to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for

MAN AND BEAST.

Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.

It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,

of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully infrom his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisions, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY

and

Machine Shops.

Van Pelt & Co.

The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, and Manufactory of Agricultural Implements,

They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for

Horse Powers
Threshing Machines

Hay Rakes,

PLOWS and Plow Castings of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for

Mills, Forges, Furnaces, Factories, &c.

Also, everything in the line of SHAFTINGS, PULLIES, HANGERS, in Iron or Brass.

We employ the best Patternmakers. Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans.

Also manufacture the unrivalled

ROUGH & READY

*Corn Planter,*

which is the best now made.

All orders by mail promptly attended to 1dec71tf

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Reliance Wringer,

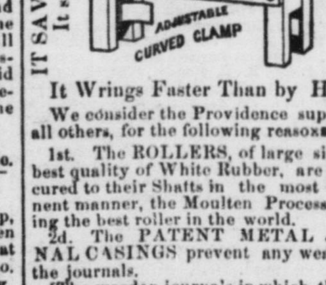
Have had unusual opportunities of ascertaining precisely what is wanted, and of producing a perfect machine. They have brought out an entirely NEW WRINGER, which they call the

"PROVIDENCE"

New. 1871. Perfect.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT, OVER ALL OTHER WRINGERS

IT SAVES LABOR. It saves the Clothes.





It Saves time. It will save its Cost every year.

It Wrings Faster Than by Hand.

We consider the Providence superior to all others, for the following reasons;

1st. The ROLLERS, of large size and best quality of White Rubber, are all secured to their Shafts in the most permanent manner, the Moulten Process, making the best roller in the world.

2d. The PATENT METAL JOURNAL CASINGS prevent any wear upon the journals.

[The wooden journals in which the iron shafts of other machines run, soon wear, and the efficiency of the Wringer is hereby greatly reduced.]

3d. The DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS used on this Wringer give the utmost ease and steadiness in working, while the double stop prevents them from bottoming or being thrown out of gear. We furnish either single or double gear Providence, as desired.

4th. The ADJUSTABLE CURVED CLAMP readily adjusts this Machine to tubs of any size or thickness, making a perfect fastening. No wooden pegs or rubber straps on this Clamp.

5th. SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY, are combined in this Machine, with all the requisites of a firstclass Wringer.

PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., Providence, R. I.
11 Warren Street, New York.



WM. J. M'Manigal

WHOLESALE

*and*

RETAIL

DEALER IN

*Foreign & Domestic*

HARDWARE,



IN HIS NEW BUILDING

Milroy

SPECIAL

INDUCEMENTS

OFFERED in

Nails,
Nails,
Nails,
Nails!

Glass,
Glass,
Glass,
Glass!

Locks,
Locks,
Locks,
Locks!

Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges,
Hinges!

Screws,
Screws,
Screws,
Screws!

*Oil,*
*Paints,*
*& Putty.*

Special Inducements

To Carriage Makers & Blacksmiths, for Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Carriage Oil Cloth and Linings,

Iron,
Iron,
Iron,
Iron!

Horseshoes

and Nail Rods, Blister & Cast Steel, Horse Nails, and Steel Toes, and a very large assortment of Carriage Bolts.

Special Inducements

To Housekeepers for

Wallpaper,

Wallpaper,
Wallpaper!

From 10cts to $1 per bolt. Coal Hods and Shovels, Tea Kettles, Pans, and Skillets, Lard Cans, Waffle Irons, Toasters, Butcher Knives, Bread-Knives, all kinks of Cuttlery, LAMPS of every description.

Special Inducements

to Carpenters

for Saws, Planes, Chisels, Drawknives, Braces and Bitts, &c.

To Farmers

and every body else, for whatever they want in my line. I keep a general assortment of WOOD & WILLOW WARE such as Buckets, Tubs, half Bushels, Peck measures, Baskets, &c. Trunks, Valices, & Traveling bags, Sleigh Bells, Sleigh Runners, Fenders and Shafts. FARMERS, MERCHANTS, & MECHANICS, Please give me a call, or send for prices. You will find a general assortment of every thing pertaining to the Hardware trade.

I would ask Paiuters to give my Varnishes a trial. I have just received from New York a large Stock of Varnishes, such as FURNITURE, COACH, WHITE DEMAR, WEARING BODY, CARRIAGE BODY, DEAIN RUBBING, ASHPHALTUM and JAPANS, J. T. LEWIS & BRO. WHITE LEAD, always on hand.

Orders Respectfully solicited.

Wm. J. McManigal.

1dec3m

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'f'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

AND. REESMAN, Centre Hall
2sep70y

NOTICE.

Office of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. Co, Philadelphia June 13th, '71.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of five dollars per share, to the capital stock of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road Co., subscribed in the townships of Harris, Potter, Gregg, Penn and Haines. Centre county, will be payable on the first day of July 1871, and subsequent instalments of five dollars per share, will be due and payable on the first day of each succeeding month until the whole is paid. Payments of the above instalments are hereby required to be made to the treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Centre County Banking Company Bellefonte Pa.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Treasurer.

N. B. Any person desiring can pay the whole off at once. If payments are not punctually made the law allows one per cent. per month to be charged in addition.

CENTRE HALL

Coach Manufactory.

Levi Murray,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, Pa., keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates a large stock of

Carriages,

Buggies,

& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN and FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and Warranted, to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. apr28ly.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

J. & J. HARRIS.
june5'68,1y.

ZELLER & JARRETT

dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS

also all the

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pull night bell.

ZELLER & JARRETT, Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
jun18 1

CENTRE HALL

*Tan Yard.*

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.

MILLER & BADGER.
de3,9tf

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Alleganey Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.

A FIRSTCLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefoete on busior pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

Prospects of

HIGH PRICES FOR GRAIN.

The undersigned have taken possession of the Warehouse at the Mill, in Milroy, (formerly occupied by Reed & Thomson,) and are now prepared to buy all kinds of Grain and Seeds, at the highest market prices, for CASH. COAL, PLASTER and SALT, constantly on hand, for sale, as low as the lowest.

Farmers of Centre county are respectfully invited to give us a call.

We guarantee to give satisfaction in all cases. MCMANIGAL & BROWN.
sept29.3m.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL fowling pieces at

IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68.

Young and Devling.

CITY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The largest and best assortment of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Groceries,

Boots,

& Shoes,

Notions &c.

in the county, give us a trial and save from 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. july28.



Graham & Son,

Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to Wagoner & Son's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.

The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to styles, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain.

sept15 tf.

A. BAUM, REYNOLD'S NEW MARBLE FRONT, BISHOP ST., Bellefonte.

WINES AND LIQUORS

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors' wholesale at the lowest cash prices, which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists of Rye, Monongahela, Irish and other Whiskies, all kinds of Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Maderia, Cherry, Blackberry and other Wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city, Champagne, Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger and Carraway Brandies, Pure Jamaica and New England Rum, Cordial of all kinds. He would particularly invite Farmers, Hotel keepers and others to call and examine his large supply, to judge for themselves and be certain of procuring what they buy, which can seldom be done when purchasing in the city.

Physicians are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial. ap10

Wall Paper, cheap

from 12 to 20 cents per bolt a Herlacher

BUFFALO SCALES, of the best make from 4 lbs up to 120,000 lbs.

ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

DRY BOARDS, Plank and Scantling for sale by IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68.

CROSS-CUT AND MILL SAWS, be make at IRWIN & WILSON.
ap10'68

PUMPS!

Wooden Pumps,

AND

PIPING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMP,

made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, HE WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter.

Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His matirial for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to

J. TELLER, Milesburg, Pa.
sept.30.1y

*Burial Cases*

AND CASKETS.

AIR-TIGHT AND INDESTRUCTIBLE

FOR

Protecting and Preserving the Dead.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that he has secured the sole agency in this county for

METALLIC AND GLASS

Burial Cases and Caskets,

which are so widely known as to require no special commendation. The METALLIC BURIAL CASE, with its present improved style and finish, its entire harmony with the feelings of the bereaved, its perfected adjustments and appointments in whatever relates to the preservation and protection of the body after death, confirm its utility and entire adaptness to the purposes for which it is designed.

COFFINS of all descriptions furnished at the shortest notice; and all orders filled promptly night or day. The Dead laid out with care, and funerals and escorts superintended in person.

HENRY HARRIS, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4t

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa.

Stages arrive and depart daily.

This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.

july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

SPINDLE SKEINS for wagons, all sizes, at the sign of the Anvil.

ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

LAMPSOF EVERY VARIETY and kind at

IRWIN & WILSON'S.
ap10'.68

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of John Emert, late of Harris township dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor.
nov24.6t.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale his house and lot, situate on Church street, Centre Hall. The house is a new two story frame building, one of the finest in the neighborhood, and in one of the best locations in the town. There is a new stable upon the lot. For futher particulars apply to ALEX. SHANNON.

sept22.tf.

The First

and the Best!

The Largest

& *CHEAPEST*

*stock of*

FALL GOODS!

JUST UNPACKING at

*KELLER & MUSSER,*

In Brockerhoff's block, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, where

have just opened the best, cheapest larges as well as the best assorted stock ofGoods in Bellefonte.

*HERE LADIES,*

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs Mozambiques, Reps, Alpacas, Delains, Lans, Brilliants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flanels, Opera Flanels, Ladies Coating, Gents' Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Pekay, Linen TableCloths, Counterpanes Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tarlton, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings WhiteLace Curtins, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, WorkBasket

HOOP SKIRTS,

Thread Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES

FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE

*FOR GENTLEMEN,*

Ruedymade Clothing of Every Discription, for Men and Boys.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the PhiladelphiaStore and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have any thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." jap30,69

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN

GREAT FLOOD!

Tuns of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

CARRIED OFF AND LANDED AT the Cheap Store of

Herlacher & Cronmiller,

CENTRE HALL, PA

and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything

GOODS VERY NEAR AT THE

OLD PRICES.

*Dress Goods*

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelttes of the season, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts, BALMORAL SKIRTS, All we ask that you will CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK ALL KINDS OF HARNESS, silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

A CARD.—We have removed opposite to the Bush House and are selling out our stock left from the fire at bargains. We are settling up our books and accounts and will be much obliged to one and all to call and settle their accounts. We would say to our numerous friends and customers, to please accept our sincere thanks for the generous patronage they have always bestowed on us.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Great Attraction and Great Bargains!

THE undersigned, determind to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

A better variety, a better quality or finer style of Saddlery has never before been offered to the public. Call and examine our tock and. be satisfied before purchasings elfewhere.

Determined to please my patrons and thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore enjoyed. I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

IRWIN & WILSON are constantly receiving new goods in their line

HARDWARE

of every description at reduce prices—now being opened every day ap10'68.

J. B. ETTELE'S

WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE

Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery.

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

*All Barrels, Kegs and Casks warranted to contain the quantity represented.*

The attention of practicing physicians is called to his stock of

PURE LIQUORS,

suitable for medical purposes. Bottles, jugs, and demijohns constantly on hand. He has the ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKY in town.

All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction. Liquors will be sold by the quart, barrel, or tierce. He has a large lot of

BOTTLED LIQUORS

Of the finest grades on hand.

Confident that he can please customers he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage my14tf

COACH MANUFACTORY.

HARDMAN PHILLIPS,

AT HIS manufacturing establishment at Yeagertown, on the Lewistown and Bellefonte Turnpike, has now on hand a fine stock of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies and Spring Wagons, which he now offers for sale as superior in quality and styles to any manufactured in the country. They are made of the very best seasoned stock by first class practical workmen, and finished in a style that challenges comparison with any work out of or in the Eastern cities and can be sold at lower prices than those manufactured in large towns and cities, amidst high rents and ruinous prices of living. Being mastor of his own situation, anxious to excel in his artistical profession and free from any annoyances in his business, he has time and ability to devote his entire attention to his profession and his customers, rendering satisfaction alike to all patrons, operatives, his country, and himself.

Call and examine his stock and learn his prices, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done neatly, promptly, and reasonably.

Yeagertown, June 12, 1868 —1y

FURNITURE!

AT REDUCED PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AT THE

"MAMMOTH"

Furniture Store!

OF

THOMAS LINN,

On Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Penn'a.

I ADOPT this method of informing my friends that I have purchased the entire interest of Henry P. Harris in the above named establishment. Mr. Harris having retired from the firm,

Will Continue the Business of Manufacturing all kinds of Furniture at his old stand on Howard St. He also makes a specialty of

Undertaking

In all its branches. The best of Coffins, a Good Hearse at all times on hand. Every funeral will be attended to by him in person. His many years of experience will recommend him as one of the

OLDEST AND BEST UNDERTAKERS

in the State. All orders

PROMPTLY FILLED.

Orders for Coffins can be left at my store on Allegheny Street.

THOMAS LINN, Bellefonte Pa.
oct27.1y.

On Marriage.

Essays for Young Men, on GREAT SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with Marriage, and ruin the happiness of thousands,—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
oct13.1y.

JOHN B. LINN. P. BENNER WILSON.

LINN & WILSON,

DRUGGISTS,

Successors of F. P. Wilson, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Have secured the services of James H. Steen, of Philadelphia, a druggist of thirteen years experience, who will have the charge of their prescription business.

A night bell is attached to their store door, and the employees sleeping within the building, will attend to the wants of the public at all hours of the night.

Linn & Wilson keep constantly on hand a large stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Trusses and Medical Appliances of all kinds, together with a very large stock of Patent Medicines, such as Vinegar Bitters, and also Pure Wines, and liquors, of all kinds for medical purposes.

july14.3m LINN & WILSON

LOOKING-GLASS PLATES of all sizes for sale by IRWIN & WILSON.
ap 10'68.

JAPANNED TOILET SETTS, AND other Japanned ware, at the Anvil Store.
ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON.

COFFIN TRIMMINGS, a large assortment at IRWIN & WILSON'S

NATURE'S

Hair Restorative

TRADE MARK.



Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

Send two three cent stamps to Procter Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. 1sep.1y

For sale at Centre Hall by Wm. Wolf and Herlacher & Cronmiller.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

A Book That Will Sell!

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE,

BY THE RENOWNED

SIGNOR BLITZ.

This is an original, interesting, and instructive work, full of rare fun and humor being an account of the AUTHOR'S PROFESSIONAL LIFE, his wonderful tricks and feats, with laughable incidents and adventures as a Magician, Necromancer, and Ventriloquist. Illustrated with

16 Full Page Engravings,

besides the Author's Potrait on steel, and numerous small cuts.

The volume is free from any objectionable matter, being high-toned and moral in its character, and will be read with interest, both by old and young. It gives the most graphic and thrilling accounts of the effects of his wonderful feats and magical tricks, causing the most uncontrollable merriment and laughter.

Circulars, Terms, &c., with full information, sent free on application to

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher, 711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
oct27.6m.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.

Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

This favorite Hotel has been refitted and furnished by its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The travelling community and drovers will always find the best accommodations. Persons from the city wishing to spend a few weeks during the summer in the country, will find Centre Hall one of the most beautiful locations and the Centre Hall Hotel all they could desire for comfort and convenience. ap10'68.tf

CENTRAL HOTEL, Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg. Pa

John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.

jun23.1y

POCKET CUTLERY—all makes & prices at IRWIN & WILSON

## A Sonnet.

Like some shipwrecked mariner I stand;
Weak, wounded, weary; by the ocean thrown
Upon a rock, far out of sight of land,
With billows closing-in on every hand.
My friends are going.—I am left alone;
My life is being swallowed up by graves.
And day by day my earth has narrower grown
Before the spread of those green church-yard-waves.
Yet is my trust in Thee, O Lord, the more,
Knowing Thou garnerest this love for me;
And evermore my storm-worn spirit craves
The blissful land where there is no more sea.
Knowing full well, that on that happy shore
The love Thou hast absorbed, Thou wilt ten-fold restore.

*Tom Hood.*

## Farm, Garden and Household.

To Remove Grease from Coat Collars.—Wash with a sponge moistened with hartshorn and water.

Insect Stings.—Salt is a cure for stings; sweet oil, powdered mallows, or onions, or powdered chalk made into a paste with water, are also efficacious.

Look out for Storms.—Have the barns and sheds in readiness, and be careful not to let the sheep be exposed to severe rain. Nothing is more injurious.

To Extract Grease from Papered Walls.—Dip a piece of flannel in spirits of wine, rub the greasy spots gently once or twice, and the grease will disappear.

To Make Hard Water Soft.—Dissolve one pound of White Rock Potash in one gallon of water, and then use half a gill of the preparation to a tub of water.

Fattening Hogs should be pushed forward rapidly, and sold early. We shall probably be obliged to accept low prices this season. In our section we are feeding at a decided loss.

Milch Cows should on no account be suffered to decline in flesh at this season. A little bran and corn meal will keep them wonderfully, both in flesh and milk. Guard against cold storms on the one hand, and hot, close stables on the other.

Sheep.—There is an increased and increasing demand for sheep and wool, and it may pay better to winter a poor flock of sheep than to dispose of them. Better, however, sell the poor ones, and buy younger, healthier, and more thrifty sheep.

To Remove Starch or Rust From Flat Irons.—Have a piece of yellow beeswax tied in a coarse cloth. When the iron is almost hot enough to use, but not quite, rub it quickly with the beeswax, and then with a clean coarse cloth. This will remove it entirely.

Colorado Beets.—Gen. Cameron states that the yield of beets in Colorado is 175 tons per acre, and of cabbages 30 tons, which will sell at 5 cents per pound. Here is the Eldorado of market-gardeners, where cabbage produce $3,000 per acre, no manure being required—water is the only thing necessary.

Carrots wither up if kept in a loose heap in the cellar. A good plan is to put them in barrels or in a box or bin in the cellar, and put a layer of sand between each layer of carrots, and an inch or so of sand between the carrots and the sides of the bin. Put two or three inches of sand on top to prevent evaporation.

To Kill White Grubs.—Ground which is infested with white grubs or cut-worms should be turned over now. If it is possible to coax to the field a flock of poultry, they will take every worm that their sharp eyes can discover, and follow the plow very eagerly for them. Crows and skunks will more readily find these worms when the ground is turned up and loosened.

Tarred Paper upon Trees.—It is not necessary to use tacks to fasten the tarred paper around the trunks of trees to keep off rabbits. The lower edge of the paper should be an inch or so below the surface of the soil, and the upper part fastened by a string. Tacks would, however, do no appreciable harm. In the cases in which we have known of the paper it has been left on all the year, that it might serve as a protection against borers in summer as well as against rabbits in winter.

Preparation of Desiccated Vegetables.—*The American Artisan* says:—"A convenient method of preparing desiccated vegetables, as practiced largely in some countries, consists in drying them for a short time and then exposing them to a slow heat in ovens. When soaked for cooking, peas, roots, potatoes, beets, corn and other substances, swell out and show very little change in their esculent properties. A modification of the process consists in placing the substances, after being sun-dried, in paper bags, which are pasted up at the mouth, and then covered with sand and heated until perfectly crisp, but not burned nor materially changed in color."

How to Cure Hams.—The following recipe for curing 1,000 pounds of pork hams is the one used by the gentleman who won the first premium of the State Agricultural Society of Maryland: Mix two and a-half pounds saltpeter, finely powdered, one-half bushel fine salt, three pounds brown sugar, one-half gallon molasses. Rub the meat with the mixture; pack with skin down. Turn over once a week, and add a little salt. After being down three or four weeks, take out, wash and hang up two or three weeks, until it is dry. Then smoke with hickory wood three or four weeks, then bag, or pack away in a cool place—not a cellar—in chaff or hay.

Care for Horses' Feet.—The foot is the most important part of the horse; when that is out of order the horse is entirely useless. At this period of the year a great deal of care and attention may profitably be turned to the feet of our horses. Mud, wet, slush and filth of any kind allowed to remain on a horse's feet will certainly injure them. When a horse is brought in from work the feet and legs should be washed free from dirt and rubbed dry. The hoof should be occasionally well tarred with common pine tar. If any injury occurs from "calking," the cut should be kept clean, and if it is at the junction of the hoof and skin, pains should be taken to heal it up at once, lest the hoof may become permanently injured as it grows downward. If it is kept soft and pliable there is little danger of this, but if it is allowed to become dry and brittle, bad sand-cracks or split hoof may occur.—*Hearth and Home.*

How to Fasten Cows.—Stanchions should be abolished as a cruelty to animals. Cows or oxen thus fastened have no opportunity of relieving themselves from their close, cramping position. A much more comfortable and equally safe fastening is the ring-and-chain cattle-tie. The ring slides up and down a post firmly founded in the floor of the stable, and let into the beam or joist above. The chain is fastened around the animal's neck by passing a small cross-bar through a ring; and by passing it through two or three of the rings, it is absolutely impossible that the chain can come unfastened. A spring snaphook may be used in addition, which will add another perfect fastening if desired. With this fastening the cow can lie down in a natural position, and while sleeping can turn her head over towards her shoulder, as she will almost always do. The writer has used them for many years for cows, oxen, and bulls, without any accident, and with great satisfaction. Made of steel they are light, cheap, secure, and comfortable.

An Eighth Rib in Man.—Mr. Perrin makes a communication to *Nature* in regard to the occasional occurrence of an eighth true rib in man; although it has been generally considered that seven form the absolute limit. This eighth rib is sometimes found on one side only, still more rarely on both sides, and is suggested by Mr. Perrin that cases of this abnormal character possibly occur more frequently than has been suspected. The maximum normal number of sternal ribs appears to be ten, but in the higher primates the tenth, ninth, and eighth are successively lost in the transition from their lower to the higher forms. In the carnivora the sternal ribs are usually nine, although the Esquimaux dog, the arctic wolf, and the *proteles* have only eight. The common badger of Europe has ten true ribs.

## Summary of News.

Reports from the far West state that many persons have been frozen to death.

Fifteen hundred sheep have been burned to death in the tule lands in the delta of the San Joaquin River.

The U. S. Treasury Department has suffered a loss of about $50,000 through a defalcation by dishonest clerks.

The Labor Reform State Convention, assembled at Concord, N. H., Nominated Samuel P. Cooper, of Croyden for Governor.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, has sent a message to the lower branch of the Legislature vetoing the bill repealing the Women's suffrage act.

The Senate of Louisiana elected Mr. Pinchback (colored), President, by a vote of 18 to 16. The Constitution makes him Lieutenant-Governor.

The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company emphatically declare their opposition to President Grant's proposed postal telegraph scheme.

Advices from Havana tell a terrible tale of the grief and terror occasioned in that unhappy place by the blood-thirsty miscreants who act under Valmaseda.

During the session of Congress the President will receive Senators and members of Congress from 10 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and other callers during the afternoon.

Ten persons were drowned by the wreck of the schooner Achilles, at Minas Basin. On the Coast of Prince Edward Island, great damage was done by the late gales.

The Cape Cod fishermen, believing that the operation of the treaty of Washington will seriously damage their interests, passed a resolution calling upon Congress to afford them liberal protection.

In Spain the Municipal Elections are over. Everywhere the Radical party has been successful. In Madrid the Radicals have elected seventy-five councilmen, the Republicans twenty, and the Ministerialists only five.

The Fijians who do not recognize the sovereignty of King Ebenezer I., recently made a raid on the plantations and killed several laborers. The whites from Levuka in retaliation burned one of their villages and killed fifteen natives.

Major Upham, commanding at Fort Scott, Kansas, has received orders from the War Department to remove all the white settlers from the Osage Reservation. There are about 600 families, or 3,500 persons on these lands.

In the House of Representatives of South Carolina, C. C. Bowen presented his credentials as a member from Charleston. Objection was made that he had been convicted of an infamous crime. Finally, he was admitted by a vote of 73 to 22.

Statistics show that the harvest of 1870 was the largest ever known in South Australia colony, producing nearly 7,000,000 bushels, being an average yield of eleven and a half bushels an acre. Wheat was 5s. 5d. per bushel; flour £12 per ton.

There are 1,000,000 members of the International in France who pay one sou per week. In England there are 180,000 members, of whom 30,000 are in London. The whole number belonging to this society in Europe is estimated at 7,000,000.

A Portugese, accused of shooting and killing a Chinaman, at Hawkinsville, Cal., has been discharged, because the only witnesses were Chinamen, whose testimony is not permitted against persons of the Caucasian race under the laws of that state.

The weak point in Roger Tichburne's case has been that he had not proved that after his shipwreck in the Bella in 1853 he was picked up by the Osprey. This missing link was supplied by the testimony of M. H. Sharpings, who met him at the time in Melbourne Harbor.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, after incessant legal warfare of over a half century, with varying fortune, met a crushing defeat the other day, when a New Orleans Court declared that she was an illegitimate child of the father from whom her great possessions were to come.

Golddust, the famous stallion, whose death is announced, was a fine golden-chestnut horse, foaled in 1855, and was by Vermont Morgan, dam by Zilcaadi, a pure Arabian, grandam by imported Barefoot out of a thorough-bred mare. He stood sixteen hands high, and was valued at $50,000.

Dr. Lankester asserts that the small-pox, which is now slowly departing from London, after slaying 5,000 persons, and maiming, disfiguring and pauperizing 100,000 more, must have cost the metropolis at least £100,000, a tenth part of which sum, judiciously expended, would have cut short the epidemic at its commencement.

Of the five colored members of the House of Representatives there are upon committees appointed, DeLarge, of South Carolina, on the Committee on Manufacturers; Elliott, of the same State, on the Committee on Education and Labor; and Rainey, of the same State, on the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Turner, of Alabama, and Walls, of Florida, are not members of any committee.

Murdered for Five Cents.—There was a fatal affray in Hoboken in a saloon on Willow and Second Streets. It originated in a dispute about five cents change, and resulted in the killing of Edward Clark by Michael Fitzgerald, the proprietor of the place. Clark boarded over the liquor store, and returning from New York late at night, stepped into Fitzgerald's. After taking a drink with a friend he disputed with Fitzgerald about the change, claiming that it was five cents short. Fitzgerald pitched him out of doors, and he received a severe cut on the back of the head. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and conveyed to his lodgings. Half an hour later he died.

The New Mrs. Sickles.—Miss Creak (pronounced Cra-ak), the lady to whom Gen. D. E. Sickles was married on Monday in Madrid, is twenty-two years of age. She was born in Spain, speaks English very imperfectly, and is represented as very beautiful and accomplished, but not wealthy. Her father is Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Andalusia. The family is of Irish descent, has long been settled in Spain, and occupies an enviable social position. Miss Creak was an intimate friend of Gen. Sickle's daughter, and accompanied her as companion in a recent tour in Europe.

Casualities on the Lakes in 1871.—The number of marine disasters on the Northern Lakes during the season of 1871, so far as known, is 1,167. Of this number 225 were caused by collisions, 200 vessels went ashore, 31 were burned, 26 capsized, 19 foundered, 162 sprung a leak, 65 waterlogged, 60 were dismasted, 110 lost deck-loads, and 10 exploded their boilers. There were other disasters of a minor character.

Could'nt Beat it.—The Superintendent of Sidewalks, has announced that the wooden sidewalks consumed by the fire would have reached from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and that their value was nearly $1,000,000 Whereupon Chicago boastfully asks if any other city has facilities for burning 122 miles of sidewalk at a single kindling. It is hoped not.

The Cuban cable was found crushed in numerous places in the depths where the great loggerhead turtles abound. The conclusion is that these creatures, with their powerful jaws, which so easily crunch the shells of the conches, on which they feed, have been playing with the cable.

Frightful Accident.—A terrible explosion occurred in the powder and cartridge factory, in the fort of Agra, Calcutta. The men were at work at the time of the disaster and few escaped. Thirty-six were killed, among them two commissioned officers.

Brevity is in writing what charity is to all the other virtues. Righteousness without the one is worth nothing, nor authorship without the other.

## A Career Full of Romance.

There died lately at Bright Star, Hopkins County, Texas, a typical Western American of a class now swiftly passing out. "Col. Jack Allen" was well known all over the South-west, and was the hero of many startling achievements. Bold, impulsive, and reckless, a crack shot and a superb horseman, capable of the most romantic generosity, and a perfect Corsican in pursuit of the *vendetta*, he was at once a terror and an admiration wherever he went. The fringe of civilization sweeps unceasingly on, and just as the forests and the red men melt away before it, so do adventurers of the type of Col. Jack Allen; men half savages, half fine gentlemen; men equally at home at war, field sport, the duel, the bar-room, and the gaming-table, but, as a rule, less presentable elsewhere. We would exempt from the latter qualification the singular hero we describe, for he added courtliness to his other graces, and has been credited with no little success with the fair.

Very early in life Allen was unlucky enough to kill a man in Shelby County, Kentucky. It is but right to say that the community regarded his act as one of self-defense, and that the jury, when he was tried for murder, acquitted him on that ground. The affair, nevertheless, embittered him, and he soon after started for Missouri. Subsequently, with a single companion, he went clear through the Indian Territory and thence into Texas. War was then going on with Mexico, and Allen plunged into it with characteristic daring. He was with Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto, which ended the struggle, and after this returned home. For a time he became a farmer. But the bugles soon sang on the banks of the Rio Grande, and beginning came of that end which saw Taylor the victor of many bloody battles, and Scott dictating peace from the "halls of the Montezumas." Allen straightway raised a company of cavalry, and, with a splendid body of followers, helped Humphrey Marshall to cut the enemy to pieces at Buena Vista. At the end of the war, Col. Allen was on his oars, and quite at a loss what to do. Like many other of the wild spirits of the South-west, he was too restless and fond of excitement for a life of mere agriculture or trade, and was soon casting uneasily about in search of adventure. We find him accordingly, soon after the peace, raising a band of Kentuckians, and becoming conspicuous among the leaders of the celebrated "first Cuban expedition." He got off with his men from a Southern port, and made his way to the island of Contoy, near the coast of Yucatan. The theory of this expedition was that the Cuban Creoles, in great numbers, were ready to revolt, and would rise at once on the advent of the "filibusters" from the United States. But when, after three weeks' stay at Contoy, Allen sailed to Cardenas, his rebel allies informed him that his force was too small to be effectual and he had better go back again. This Col. Allen would, doubtless, quietly have done. The Cuban authorities, however, had other views, and, advised of the plans of the invaders, came down upon them with a heavy force. Allen here gained undeniable laurels. He repulsed in handsome style every attack of a greatly superior command, and, with trifling loss, got away in safety. He then sailed for Key West, and when within a few miles of that place, was attacked by the Spanish frigate Pizarro. Again he succeeded in making his escape, and got unharmed into Florida. This was in 1850, and next year the Cuban fever was raging, and Col. Allen, operated under Lopez, was raising men and organizing a new foray. The fate of the Lopez Expedition is well known. Lopez was garroted, and poor Crittenden shot. Allen was in New Orleans at the time, and so was unharmed. Other expeditions were subsequently planned in which Gen. Goicouria was prominent and Allen always had a part—but they all fell through and Cuba for a time was left in peace.

Allen now turned his eyes to Nicaragua. Anything in the shape of "filibustering" had charms for him, and the ambitious designs of Walker found in him a ready sympathizer. He sailed for Nicaragua in May, 1856, with two hundred men, and joined Walker soon after. Allen did not however, appear to get on with the "grey-eyed man of destiny," or to believe in his success. At any rate he soon went back to Kentucky, and began getting up another Cuban expedition. He proposed to take his men from Nicaragua, to join in this new undertaking, in which Goicouria was also interest. The movement was prevented, and in October, 1856, Allen once more went back to his farm.

## Why Workingmen Leave England.

Morris Phillips, Esq., of the *Home Journal*, writing from England, mentions the following:

"In the railroad station at Holyhead, on the Welsh Coast, I was witness to a scene painful to any one who believes all men are born free and equal. The mail service between Dublin and London, only carries first and second-class passengers. One of the splendid sea-going boats that cross the Irish Channel, took us safely, and, strange to say, pleasantly to Holyhead, where the train is 'made up' for London. It was Sunday, and only the first-class refreshment room was open. Into this nearly all the passengers hurried for a sandwich, cup of coffee, or a glass of wine, for we had started on our journey at six A.M.; it was then eleven o'clock, and we should not stop anywhere for refreshments until we reached the magnificent station and pretty town of Crewe, at two P. M.

Among us there were three respectable-looking but poorly clad members of the working classes, who stepped up to the bar, asked politely for a glass of ale, and met with a flat refusal. The pert and pretty barmaid answered that she would be pleased to serve them, but it was against the rules to deliver anything to workingmen. They expostulated with her; then applied to the proprietor of the restaurant; remarked that they were 'hungry and thirsty'; said 'the third-class refreshment room was not open,' and asked 'if their money was not as good as another people's?' But argument was unavailing. The barmaid was polite but; firm her employer supported her, and the workingmen left the room unrefreshed and dejected. Here were three honest-looking, sober, well-behaved men, refused meat and drink because they were not arrayed in purple and fine linen. An American present proposed to obtain and convey to the men outside the refreshment-room some ale and sandwiches; but, before the excellent idea could be carried out, the whistle warned us to take our seats in the 'carriages.'"

An Unpleasant Shave.—A workman at Colt's armory who had a very long beard, flowing down upon his breast, was the other day at work upon a small lathe revolving rapidly. He said he "felt something tickling his beard," and looking down, saw some of the longest hairs touching the lathe. Quick as a flash, before he had time to think of his danger, the longest hair of his beard caught in the lathe and wound him up; the next he knew the lathe was nearly turning out the inside of his nose, cutting out the cartilage that separates the nostrils; then, with a mighty effort, he straightened up, saving himself from further operations on the lathe by pulling out a handful of beard a foot long and as large round as his wrist—which will be handy for his wife to use as a "switch."—*Hartford Courant.*

To Calculate the Heating Power of Petroleum.—H. St. Clair Deville of France gives the following rule for estimating the calorific effects of a given sample of oil, which, although it makes the theorotic amount a little larger than that found in practice, is near enough to ascertain the relative values of oils or fuel. First, the amount of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen contained in the sample is found by analysis. Second, subtract from the hydrogen one-eighth of the oxygen, then multiply the difference by 344.62, and add to the product the quantity of carbon multiplied by 80.8, and this sum will be the number of heat units in one kilogram.

Foppish young men use, it is said, as much rouge, powder and cosmetics as the most manufactured society belle.

## A Desperate Fight.

A band of Indians, about sixty in number, made an attack upon two men at the ranches on Cienega de Sauz, about fifteen miles above an old San Simon station, and twenty-five miles from camp Bowie. There are two adobe houses there, situate some 200 yards apart. The men occupied one, the other vacant; and that morning one of the men, Richard Barnes, started to go from the house over near the vacant one, when he was fired upon by Indians from the inside of the house and shot through the body. His partner, R. M. Gilbert, was at the time in the house occupied by them, and upon his bed, being unwell with fever; but hearing the firing, he seized his Henry rifle, ran out and commenced firing upon the Indians, as they had run out and surrounded the fatally wounded and dying man. This intimidated them, and they backed a little, and Gilbert succeeded in getting the wounded man into the house, and all the time keeping up the firing upon the Indians. After this, quite a skirmish ensued, shooting through doors, windows and port-holes, in which Gilbert was quite painfully, but not dangerously wounded near the groin by a spent ball.

The Indians hit upon the expedient of setting fire to the roof to burn them out, and when the heat and smoke could be endured no longer, Gilbert tried to arouse the wounded man and get together out of door, but found him dying. He then took his rifle in one hand and his cocked pistol in the other, and knowing that an Indian was standing at the corner of the house watching for him (he being able to see the shadow in the morning sun), with a yell and a bound, sprang directly at the Indian, firing his pistol into the savage when within two feet, and rushed into the tall grass in the Cienega bottom amid a shower of balls.

This strategy, no doubt, saved the man's life, as the Indian fired but missed his mark—the pistol-ball in his own stomach probably rendering his nerves unsteady. The man lay in the tall grass and tules all day, the Indians not caring to risk three or four lives to get one; and during that night and the next day, he managed, in spite of his wound, to crawl into Bowie camp some nine miles off.

## Saved by Salt.

The Platsburg (Missouri) *Register* gives the following: A few days ago William Hamilton, residing near the Missouri Pacific Railroad, went into the timber about a mile off to shoot squirrels. Nothing being heard of him all night several neighbors the next morning went in search of him. About three o'clock in the afternoon they found him up a leaning tree, thirty feet from the ground, fast and unable to extricate himself. After some trouble he was taken down, and it was seen that one foot and ankle were badly torn and bleeding.

He said that about three o'clock the previous day he came across a large black bear, and shot at but missed him. The bear made for him with all his might. He ran, and, finding the bear gaining on him, threw away his rifle, and partly climbed and partly ran up a leaning sycamore tree, with the bear following right at his heels. The top of the tree had been broken off and was hollow. He thrust one of his legs into the hole to keep himself from falling, but soon found that his leg was fast. He tried to extricate himself, but could not. The bear in the meantime had torn his boot off and was gnawing and eating the flesh from the foot and ankle. Mr. Hamilton took his pocket knife out and cut at Bruin's eyes; but with one sweep of his paw the bear struck the knife from his hand, with a part of two of his fingers.

Mr. Hamilton could now see no help, and gave up to die, expecting to be eaten up alive by the bear. But soon a happy thought struck him. That morning he had put some salt in his pocket to salt some cattle he had running in the timber. He took a small handful and sprinkled it in the bear's eyes. It had the desired effect. The bear shook his head, growled and went down. He soon returned, however, but a little more salt drove him away the second time, and to Mr. Hamilton's inexpressible delight he trotted off into the forest.

New York Post Office.—An idea of the immense amount of work that has been done upon the New York Post Office building, may be formed from the following statement of materials used, and labor expended to the present time, viz: 2,476,960 bricks, 15,701 barrels of cement, 144,387 feet of cube granite, 2,689 yards of rubble masonry, 5,206,443 pounds of wrought and cast iron, and the magnitude of the undertaking may be judged from the fact that there are now engaged at Dix Island 1,002 persons in the preparation of granite alone, of whom 704 are employed in cutting the granite for the government, and 298 in quarrying the stock and otherwise for the contractors. Three hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine and one half days' labor have already been expended in cutting and boxing the granite after it has been quarried, and it is estimated that 300,000 days' labor will be required to complete that branch of the work. The first story of the building is yet a long way from completion.

Unkind Words.—Do the doctors know that half the wives in the world die of this complaint? "He never spoke an unkind word to his wife." Yes, but did he remember, now and then, to speak a kind one? Did he have any sympathy for her bodily or mental ails? Or was he blind and deaf to both, treating them with cutting indifference, which in time chills the most loving heart, and silences its throbs forever. Men are verily guilty in this regard. They take a young girl from the warm atmosphere of a loving, cheerful home; and after a few brief weeks of devotion, leave her to battle single-handed with new cares and new duties, and to bear sickness with what courage she may; and go their ways into the tangled paths of life, without a thought of the responsibility they are shirking, or the solemn vows they have really broken.

"The Little Darlings."—A man in New Hampshire, who had bought a pair of pups of rare breed, and had given them in charge of a dog-fancier in a neighboring State, was astonished recently upon returning home, after an absence of a few days to find his wife in hysterics, occasioned by the following telegram: "The little darlings are doing well, and looking quite pretty. Please send their board money."

Caution.—Cautiousness is an excellent enough quality, but a man may have too much of it. We think there was a superfluity in the case of the bashful person who went to Niagara by himself, and mashed his hat and mussed his clothes so that they would look old, and so that the guests would not mistake him for a bridal couple.

Winter Bonnets.—Stylish models have quite large crowns and fronts. Velvets of various colors, faille, Chantilly lace, or French trimming lace, ostrich tips and shaded flowers, are the materials which compose most of the handsome models. In many instances the crowns are of silk, while the front, the pipings and folds will be velvet.

Short.—When William L. Marcy was Governor of New York, one of his Thanksgiving proclamations ran in this wise:

In accordance with custom, I appoint Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day of public thanksgiving.

William L. Marcy.

Another Planet Discovered.—On the 14th of September last, Dr. Luther of Bilk discovered a new planet. It was equal in brilliancy to a star of the eleventh magnitude. The number of asteroids now known is 117.

Duluth wheat, or wheat graded at that place, brought in Buffalo four cents a bushel more than is paid for the same grades of Milwaukee wheat.

## Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Secretary of the Interior:—In Indian affairs, it seems that the tribes have raised agricultural products to the value of $10,500,000. There are 216 schools among them, and with 323 teachers and an average attendance of 8,920 pupils. The Indian population now under the jurisdiction of the United States is about 321,000, located on 228,473 square miles. During the past year 10,609,792 acres of public lands were disposed of, which shows an increase over the preceding year of 2,511,379. The cash receipts amount to $2,929,284. Public surveys have extended over 22,616,608 acres. The area yet to be surveyed 1,284,119,331. There were filed in the Patent Office 19,429 applications, 3,337 caveats and 181 extensions; 12,950 patents were issued and 147 extended. The fees amounted to $671,583; expenditures, $560,041, showing a surplus of $111,542. There are at present on the pension rolls the names of 634 widows of soldiers in the Revolutionary war; 1,214 names for wars subsequent to the revolution and prior to the rebellion. There are on the roll 91,290 enrolled military pensioners, whose pensions aggregate $8,141,734, and 112,428 widows, orphans and relatives, amounting to $14,212,551; making 203,718 army pensions, at an annual rate of $22,354,287. The grand total, including expenses of disbursement is $32,492,300. The receipts of the Union Pacific Railroad were $7,362,015; cost of road, $112,793,618; indebtedness, $74,653,512 of which $27,237,512 is due the United States. The receipts of the Central Pacific were $7,326,327, and expenses $3,745,766, leaving net earnings of $3,580,560.

## The United States Army.

There is very little doubt but what the army, just at present, is in a bad way. The report of the Secretary of War makes the number of enlisted men 29,000, and of commissioned officers 2,105. But desertions are far more numerous than enlistments. Nor is this to be wondered at. Men were enlisted last June, say, for five years, with the understanding that they were to receive $16 a month, and after being in the service for three or four months, they found their pay reduced, without any warning, to the sum of $13 a month. True, the recruit agrees to accept such wages as Congress may see fit to give; but the principle thing the would-be soldier understands is the promise of $16 a month. This change looks a little like bad faith; and, besides, severe punishment, such as the articles of war prescribe for desertion, is seldom, if ever, inflicted in time of peace. Officers are, it is said, kept on the active list, instead of being retired, for fear that Congress may sweep away the retired officers from the pay-rolls. Promotion, always slow, becomes, therefore, exceedingly uncertain. Gentlemen whose "special mission" it is to "reform" the army, ought to have some regard for these, little matters. We want a small army, but we want an effective one, and wholesale desertion does not help the service any.

## Official Vote of the State of New York.

The State Canvassers of New York have declared the result of the late election as follows:

Secretary of State—Scribner, 387,119; Willers, 368,212.

Comptroller — Hopkins, 387,703; Nichols, 367,127.

Treasurer—Raines, 388,360; Bristol, 366,576.

Canal Commissioner—Barkley, 387,-936; Chapman, 366,499.

Attorney-General — Barlow, 387,072; Champlain 367,754.

Inspector of State Prisons—Kirkpatrick, 387,359; McNeil, 365,658.

For State Engineer—Taylor, 387,284; Richmond, 367,615.

The aggregate vote cast was greater than ever before, except that for Governor in 1868 and 1870. The Democratic vote was the largest ever cast for Secretary of State, and exceeds the Democratic vote of 1869 by nearly 40,000. The Republican vote exceeds that of 1870 by 20,000, and has never been exceeded except in 1868. The Republican vote in the City of New York exceeds the highest vote ever cast by them there by more than 11,000, and the aggregate vote in New York City has never been exceeded except in 1868. The anti-dramshop vote is 1,820, and the scattering vote amounts to an average of little less than 1,000.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

### IN THE SENATE.

A bill introduced for the establishment of a steamship line between New Orleans and Mexican ports.

A bill was introduced prohibiting the intimidation of voters.

Mr. Sumner presented petitions asking for the immediate passage of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

### IN THE HOUSE.

Bills introduced granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 for forty days' service instead of sixty days as now provided.

Authorizing the Postmaster-General to issue one-cent correspondence or postal cards.

The President was requested to furnish information on Cuban affairs.

The new appointment bill was discussed, without definite action.

Bills were introduced to make Thanksgiving day a national holiday, and providing for paying pensions through the Post Office.

A Case of Cheerfulness in Adversity.—Mr. Charles Lempriere writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* about what he saw in Virginia, thus: With their houses burned, their cattle driven off, their fences destroyed, their black laborers all gone, all the white labor migrated, the banks all broken, and all their money in Confederate bonds, what can people do? I was a month in daily communication with one man who had been educated as well as I had been. He had served as aide-de-camp throughout the war. His house and property were utterly wasted. He had a small shanty for himself, his wife, and boy, with one hunchback negro who refused to leave them. He worked as an oyster-dredger cheerfully, and his wife taught music and French. She had kept her piano. I never heard one murmur from either. I saw hundreds of like cases. They cannot leave their country, but they welcome Englishmen to their hearts as well as their homes.

Breach of Promise.—The great breach of promise and seduction suit of Miss L. K. Turner agt. Senor Calodonia Ortis, a banker of Hermosille, Mexico, divides public attention in San Francisco with the Horace Hawkes contested will case. Miss Turner was formerly a school teacher, and afterward an employee in the United States Branch Mint in that city. She was subsequently a clerk in the Treasury Department, at Washington. She is daughter of the late Admiral Turner of the United States Navy. Miss Turner claims that she was seduced by Ortis under a promise of marriage, while she was living in his family in the capacity of governess to his children, and that the criminal intimacy was continued for several years in that city. She asks for damages in the sum of $200,000.

## The Postmaster General's Report.

Postmaster General Cresswell says: The ordinary revenues of this department for fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871, were $20,937,045.32, and the expenditures of all kinds, $24,390,104,08. The increase of revenue for the year 1871, was $1,157,667. There were in the service of the department on the 30th of June, 1871, 7,286 contractors for the transportation of the mails. There was an increase over the preceding years in length of routes of 7,127 miles in annual transportation, 10,547,798 miles, and in cost, $644,742.

A Snail's Teeth.—A western paper thinks the snail has a "right smart chance" for a tooth-ache. He has one hundred and ten rows of teeth, with one hundred and ten teeth in each row, or twelve thousand two hundred and ten in all.

Evergreens—merchants who expect to make money without advertising.

## Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary of the Navy Robeson says:—Of the 179 ships remaining on the navy list, twenty-nine are sailing ships, and the remainder side-wheel steamers, or sailing vessels with auxiliary screws; fifty-three of them, armed with 601 guns, are in service, attached to the various fleets and stations as regular cruisers, despatch boats, hospital, stores, receiving and practice ships; these, with the tugs and small vessels in use at the various navy yards and stations, make the force to commission for all the purposes of naval service.

Of the remainder six are nearly ready for sea, and will join the various squadrons as soon as their crews can be enlisted and organized; fifty-two are monitors, only one of which is now in commission, the balance being laid up at the various stations, but principally at Leauge Island, where, in the fresh water of the Delaware, their iron bottoms deteriorate with far less rapidity than in the salt water of the other stations; seventeen are under repair at the various yards; thirteen are on the stocks, never having been completed and launched, and the balance of those whose names are on the list are laid up in ordinary.

The force on the North Atlantic station is under command of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, who held that position at the making of the last report.

The South Atlantic station remains, as at the date of the last report, under command of Rear Admiral Lanman.

The fleet on the Pacific station, still commanded by Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, consists of the California, the Pensacola, the Narragansett, the Saranac, the Mohican, the Resaca, the Ossipee, the Onward and the St. Mary's—in all nine ships.

The European station is now commanded by Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, who relieved Rear Admiral Glisson on 28th of January last. The ships belonging to this fleet are the Brooklyn, the Plymouth, the Guerriere, the Wachusett, the Shenandoah, the Juniata and the Wabash, with the Congress about to sail—in all eight ships, with 139 guns.

On the Asiatic station, of which Rear Admiral John Rodgers is still the commandant, we have the Colorado, the Benicia, the Alaska, the Ashuelot, the Monocacy, the Idaho and the Palos, with the Saco, now on her way through the Suez Canal, and the Iroquois, under orders to join the squadron—in all nine ships, mounting 97 guns.

The survey of the Isthmus of Darien, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, which had been interrupted by the advent of the rainy season last year, has been successfully conducted in spite of the great obstacles met in making way through a dense and almost inpenetrable wilderness.

In the war with Corea five forts were captured and destroyed fifty battle flags taken, and 481 pieces of artillery fell into our hands. Upward of 240 Coreans were killed and a few captured. Our own losses were three killed and ten wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee, a gallant and promising young officer, who fell at the head of his men, himself first inside the enemy's citadel.

Condemned to the Chain-Gang.—The Havana Students condemned to the chain-gang were called up, stripped of their attire, their money and their jewery being confiscated, as is also all their property, to the State, in accordance with the terms of their sentence, dressed in the common duck cloth of the regulation prison clothes, and forced into the streets to work on the repairing of them, breaking stones and carrying dirt. Thousands of persons—of course from different motives—have repaired to the places where the chain-gangs are engaged to bear witness to their sufferings, duly impelled thereto by the public announcement that the sentence had been executed in all its parts. Already many of the condemned are in the hospital, and unless some leniency is exhibited towards them death will end the sufferings of many before one quarter part of their sentence can be fulfilled.

## The Magazines.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine.—The publishers of "Arthur" claim for it the high distinction of being "The Queen of the Lady's Magazines," and taking the December number now before us in all its essential features, pictorial and literary, as a specimen, we will not make bold to dispute their claim. "Kept In," "A Merry Christmas," and "Check," the last a rich cartoon, are illustrations of a high order, and address themselves to readers of taste and culture. Now is the time to send for this Magazine. Terms $2.00 a year, with a large reduction to clubs and splendid premiums. Specimen numbers 15 cents Address, T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Children's Hour.—In their December number, the publishers of this beautiful magazine say: "We will not promise to make the 'Hour' any better or handsomer than it has been in 1871, for we do not really know where to improve it. But we will promise to keep it fully up to its high reputation as 'the best and purest and most attractive of the children's magazines.' We close the year with a number of unusual richness." The illustrations in this number are remarkably fine. Price $1.25 a year; 5 copies for $5.00, with a beautiful chromo as a premium for clubs. Specimen copies 10 cents. Address, T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Little Corporal was routed but not conquered in the great fire, and the December number has come to hand as fresh, sparkling and vigorous as ever. It contains a full-page illustration by Thomas Nast, the prince of artists, and among the articles we notice one from Horace Greeley, on "Art and Industry." This number contains many rich things and is beautifully illustrated throughout. The Publisher announces that in the next number will begin the $500 Prize Story, written by Helen C. Weeks, a noted writer for the young. This will no doubt be a charming story, and all the Boys and Girls will be delighted with it. Published by John E. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

## The Investment of Savings.

There are thousands of persons throughout the country, who have from one hundred to one or two thousand dollars saved up which they do not wish to use in active business, but from which they desire to realize as large and steady an income as possible. Savings banks are excellent for temporary convenience, but they necessarily pay low rates of interest; government bonds are safe beyond question, but at present prices yield such a small income that most investors of moderate means prefer something else.

Under these circumstances *first-class railroad bonds* are becoming a favorite investment among all classes. Many of them are practically as safe as government bonds, while they yield an income much larger than Five-Twenties. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., the eminent bankers, who made such a grand success of the government loan during the war, and have recently succeeded in selling two hundred millions of the new U. S. 5 per cent. loan, are now offering to the American public a rail road bond that is probably the most attractive and desirable now on the market. Speaking of the first mortgage 7-30 gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the security referred to, a New York financial paper of the highest standing says:

It is because these bonds are first-class Railroad security, and a Real Estate mortgage on lands worth twice the amount secured, that we commend them to those of our readers who desire an investment that is safe beyond question, while readily negotiable and bearing a good rate of interest. They are a first lien, not only on a great Railroad and its traffic, but *in addition* are a first mortgage on valuable lands at the rate of 50 acres to each $100 of indebtedness. Add to this the fact that the rate of interest (7 3-10 per cent. gold) is more that 8 per cent currency, and that the bonds are always exchangeable at 10 per cent. premium for the lands on which they are secured (practically giving the power of foreclosure at will); and it is easy to explain the high favor with which these securities are now regarded. Central Pacific R. R. Bonds, secured only on the Railroad itself, and bearing only *six* per cent. gold interest, are now selling at 103. In the light of this fact, it is not unsafe to predict that Northern Pacifics, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, secured both on the Railroad and on 23,000 acres of land to each mile of track, and now selling at par, and an accrued interest will at an early day be worth 1-10.

Superstition makes a man a fool—skeptism, mad. J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder makes him happy and wise.

If your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry with a clean cloth, then apply the Liniment, rub in well with the hand.

"Fight it out on this Line."—If you are dyspeptic, bilious, rheumatic, gouty, debilitated, consumptive, constipated, or in any wise out of sorts, "fight it out on this line," viz: provide yourself with a half dozen bottles of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters; take them according to the programme, twice or thrice, and keep *fighting disease* out on this line, until you have not an ache, a pain, or a physical trouble of any kind remaining. The result is sure, and it won't take "all summer" to achieve it.

## The New Apportionment Bill.

The House of Representatives have been in Committee of the Whole on the Apportionment bill, reported at the last session. The bill provides that after the 3d of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall consist of 281 members, to be apportioned among the different states as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 5 | Kentucky | 10 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | Tennessee | 9 |
| Vermont | 2 | Indiana | 12 |
| Massachusetts | 11 | Illinois | 19 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | Missouri | 12 |
| Connecticut | 4 | Arkansas | 4 |
| New York | 32 | Michigan | 9 |
| New Jersey | 7 | Florida | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 26 | Texas | 6 |
| Delaware | 1 | Iowa | 9 |
| Maryland | 6 | Wisconsin | 8 |
| Virginia | 9 | California | 4 |
| North Carolina | 8 | Minnesota | 3 |
| South Carolina | 5 | Oregon | 1 |
| Georgia | 9 | Kansas | 3 |
| Alabama | 7 | West Virginia | 3 |
| Mississippi | 6 | Nevada | 1 |
| Louisiana | 5 | Nebraska | 1 |
| Ohio | 19 | | |

If you desire rosy cheeks, and a complexion fair and free from Pimples and Blotches, purify your blood by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. 575.

Singular Accident.—A singular accident occurred on the plateau of Champigny, where the combats of the 1st and 2d December was fought. The share of a plough came in contract with a bombshell which had sunk into the earth, and caused an explosion. The body of the man driving was scattered about the field in morsels, the horses were killed and the plough blown to pieces.

Have the readers of this paper ever used any of Parson's Purgative Pills! if not, why not? they are the best family physic, besides being the best antibilious remedy there is in this country.

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## The Markets.

| NEW YORK. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks | .11½ | @ .13 |
| First quality | .11 | @ .12 |
| Medium, or first qual. | .10 | @ .11 |
| Ordinary thin Cattle | .09½ | @ .10 |
| Inf'r or lowest grade | .06 | @ .09 |
| Milch Cows | 45.00 | @ 80.00 |
| Hogs—Live | .07 | @ .07¼ |
| Dressed | .09 | @ .10¼ |
| Sheep | .05 | @ .07¼ |
| Cotton—Middling | .18¾ | @ .20 |
| Flour—Extra Western | 6.40 | @ 6.75 |
| State Extra | 6.50 | @ 6.85 |
| Wheat—Amber Western | 1.60 | @ 1.68 |
| " State | 1.60 | @ 1.67 |
| White Genesee Extra | 1.66 | @ 1.70 |
| Rye—Western | .90 | @ .98 |
| Barley—State | .70 | @ 1.00 |
| Corn—Mixed Western | .78 | @ .85 |
| Oats—Western | .50 | @ .56 |
| Pork—Mess | 13.50 | @ 14.00 |
| Lard | .09 | @ .10 |
| Petroleum—Crude | .12¼ | Refined .22 |
| Butter—State | .28 | @ .30 |
| Ohio W. R. | .26 | @ .28 |
| " Fancy | .26 | @ .36 |
| Western ordinary | .20 | @ .23 |
| Pennsylvania fine | .34 | @ .37 |
| Cheese—State Factory | .15 | @ .16 |
| " Skimmed | .07 | @ .10 |
| Ohio | .10 | @ .15 |
| Eggs—State | .15 | @ .18 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| Beef Cattle | 5.75 | @ 7.50 |
| Sheep | 3.50 | @ 6.80 |
| Hogs—Live | 4.20 | @ 5.00 |
| Flour | 4.50 | @ 6.50 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1.38 | @ 1.45 |
| Corn | .60 | @ .63 |
| Oats | .40 | @ .45 |
| Rye | .70 | @ .75 |
| Barley | .75 | @ .80 |
| Lard | .10 | @ .10½ |
| ALBANY. | | |
| Wheat | 1.48 | @ 1.70 |
| Rye—State | 1.00 | @ 1.05 |
| Corn—Mixed | .70 | @ .80 |
| Barley—State | .90 | @ 1.00 |
| Oats—State | .50 | @ .55 |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Flour—Penn. Extra | 5.75 | @ 7.50 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 1.60 | @ 1.63 |
| White | 1.66 | @ 1.68 |
| Corn—Yellow | .85 | @ .90 |
| Mixed | .86 | @ .87 |
| Petroleum—Crude | | refined 21½ |
| Clover Seed | 11.50 | @ 12.50 |
| Timothy | 3.50 | |
| BALTIMORE. | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | .18 | @ .18¾ |
| Flour—Extra | 5.50 | @ 8.00 |
| Wheat—Amber | 1.60 | @ 1.65 |
| Corn | .73 | @ .72 |
| Oats | .52 | @ .5[illegible] |

## Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or *vice versa*, the body requires as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travellers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the staminal strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventive of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.


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